North Carolina Standard.

SEMI-WEEKLY, $4 PER ANNUM. PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNINGS. WEEKLY, $2 PER ANNUM.

VOL. I. RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1851. NO. 95.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD

IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY, BY

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Two dollars per annum in advance, or within the first month, Two dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY. Four dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Four dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

☞ The above rules will be inflexibly adhered to.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court orders and Judidicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates. A reasonable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.

Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company has been in successful operation for more than five years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.

Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500 000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present capital is nearly Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year:

Directors:

Dr. Josiah O. Watson, Jos. G. B. Roulhac, Richard Smith, John Primrose, Henry D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, of Raleigh; Geo. McNeill, Fayetteville, Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington, Jas. E. Hoyt Washington, James Sloan, Greensborough, John Cox, Edenton, Joshua Boner, Salem, Joseph H. Pool, Elizabeth City, Michael Brown, Salisbury, Alexander Mitchell, Newbern, W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough, H. B. Williams, Charlotte, John B. Barrett, Milton, and A. T. Summy, Asheville.

All Directors are authorized to receive applications.

Officers of the Company:

Josiah O. Watson, President,
J. G. B. Roulhac, Vice President,
Richard Smith, Treasurer,
J. C. Partridge, Secretary,
John H. Bryan, Attorney,
J. Hersman, General Agent.
S. W. Whiting, Richard Smith, John Primrose, } Executive Committee.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.

Raleigh, Sept 13, 1851. 90—

NORTH CAROLINA Mutual Life Insurance Company

OFFICE RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.

The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for ⅔ds their value.

OFFICERS.

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, President,
Wm. D. Haywood, Vice President,
James F. Jordan, Secretary,
Wm. H. Jones, Treasurer,
Perrin Busbee, Attorney,
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Examining Physician.
J. Hersman, General Agent.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to JAMES F. JORDAN, *Secretary.*

April 28, 1850. 51—

Important to MILLERS & MILL OWNERS!

THE Undersigned would respectfully inform those engaged in the Milling Business in N. C., that he keeps constantly on hand, and will supply at the shortest notice, that almost invaluable article

YOUNG'S IMPROVED PATENT SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE.

The only Machine of the kind that has stood the *test* and given satisfaction to the public. It has surplanted every Smut Machine yet offered in the State, more or less of which has been taken down to make room for it. The public need fear no imposition, as there are now some 280 Machines running in N C.; and I wish to offer no other references than the gentlemen who are using them, whose expectations have been more than realized in their performance. It not only thoroughly cleanses the Wheat of smut, but also purifies it of all other substances, almost to perfection. It takes up but 4 feet square in the Mill, and requires but little power. It is warranted for five years against breaking or wearing out, and also to retain its cleaning qualities for that time.

There are a number of these Machines through which 100,000 bushels of Wheat have been cleaned, and they have never been out of order one day.

There was awarded to it the Premium at the Maryland State Fair, and a Premium with a Silver Medal, at the Fair of the Maryland Institute, at Baltimore, last Fall.

Address the Subscriber at South Lowell Mills, Orange county, N. C. JNO. A. McMANNEN.

December 21, 1850. 15—tf.

New American Novel.

THE MOTHER IN LAW—by Miss Emma D. E. Nevitt Southworth, Author of "The Deserted Wife," Retribution," "Shannondale," &c.

The Author of this volume has won golden opinions in her literary career. The present tale is destined to be widely popular. It is told with dramatic interest.

Just received and for sale by

W. L. POMEROY,
Successor to Pomeroy & O'Neal.

Raleigh, May 23, 1851. 58—

BY PROF. W. M. GILLESPIE. The Philosophy of Mathematics, Translated from the French of Augustus Comte.

By the "Author of the Maid of Orleans." The Gold Worshipers, or the Days we live in—aNovel.

Received this day by HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, July 10th, 1851. 72—

NEW SUPPLY OF CLOTHING.

E L. Harding, & Co.

Have just received a new lot of

Black Lustre SACKS, Grass and Brown Linen Sacks, and FROCKS, White and Buff Marseilles VESTS, Fancy Cass. PANTS, &c.

July 28, 1851. 77—

BABBIT'S Soap, Powder, and Crain's Soap for washing without labor and warranted to take the stains out of table Linen and Napkins. A fresh supply just to hand and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, May 7, 1851. 52—

SMITHFIELD ACADEMY.

THE Second Session of this Preparatory School will commence on the 1st Monday in October next, under the Superintendence of Mr. WILLIAM CARROL, a Graduate of a University of Pennsylvania, who comes recommended by Dr. Wm. A. Smith, President of Randolph Macon College.

The Trustees now flatter themselves, that the School is permanently established, and hope since they have taken every pains to secure the talented services of a highly educated gentleman, to be sustained by the friends of education in this portion of the State.

Smithfield, once looked upon as an unhealthy location, has for the last 6 or 7 years become entirely regenerated; and will now rank first in healthfulness and beauty of appearance, among the Villages in the eastern half of the State.

Tuition per Session of 5 months:

Reading, Writing and Spelling,	$ 6 00
Geography, Grammar and Arithmetic,	10 00
Higher Branches and Mathematics,	12 00
Greek and Latin,	18 00

Board can be obtained for from four to six dollars per month.

By order of the Trustees,
H. J. BELL, Sec'y.

Smithfield, August 25, 1851. 882—tf.

The Subscriber has for Sale Low,

CHINE Fig'd, and plain changeable silks,
Black Groe De Rhine, Silk and Bl'k Alpaca,
Silk and cotton Trimmings, Hyacinth and other silk Buttons,
Bonnet, Cap, Neck, Belt and Taffety Ribbons,
French, Cambric and other Linen Cambric Handk'fs.,
White, Black, and col'd Kid Gloves, sewing silk,
Jaconett and Swiss Edgings and Insertings, spool cotton,
White and Bl'k silk and cotton Hose, a great variety.
Brown and White ½ hose, Merino ½ hose,
Jaconett, cambric, checked and plain Swiss Muslin,
Cambric, Dimity and paper cambrics, Brown and White Holland,
100 pieces Calico, various prices,
100 pieces Bleached and Brown sheeting and shirtings,
Kentucky Jeans, cottonades and Bed Ticking,
Apron check, brown and bleached Jeans
White Granite and other Crockery, a great variety,
Loaf, crushed, clarified and Brown Sugar,
Old Java, Laguira and Rio Coffee, English Mustard,
Summer and other Hats, Collin's Axes,
Expected soon, by the R. & G Rail Road a general assortment of Hardware and Cutlery.

Call and examine my stock,
J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, April 22, 1851. 49—

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, as successor to Cooke and Buffaloe in the Livery business, will continue its opperations in all its branches at his Stable on Wilmington Street, and solicits the patronage of his old friends and the public generally.

His prices must be arranged agreeably to the prices of produce and labour, and will be from and after the 1st day of February next, as follows,

Pairs of horses per month	18 00
Single do do	10 00
do do week	3 50
do do day	75

Quarterly settlements will be required in all instances, and persons having horses now in my care are requested to take them away immediately, if unwilling to comply with all the above conditions.

JERE. NIXON.

January 23, 1851 24—

FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

I HAVE just received from the Manufacturers a large lot of Plows of various patterns, Cultivators, Corn Shellers, Hay Cutters, Corn Mills, Churns, Harrows, Fanning Mills—in fact, every thing comprising a *complete* stock of Farming Implements.

My sample room will be arranged in a day or two, when I will be most happy to see all who are interested in such articles. ALEX. McRAE, Jr.

Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 24, 1850. 848—

WILLIAMS' Traveller's and Tourist's Guide through the United States, Canada, &c. This book will be found replete with information, not only to the traveller, but likewise to the man of business. In its preparation, an entirely new plan has been adopted, which, we are convinced, needs only a trial to be fully appreciated. For sale by

HENRY D. TURNER,
N. C. Book Store.

Raleigh, June 8, 1851. 63—

Valuable Land for Sale.

A Valuable Tract of Land containing 208 acres, lying between four and five miles West of Raleigh, on both sides of Walnut Creek, and adjoining the land of Rev. Thos. Meredith and others, will be sold on reasonable terms.

For further information apply to

M. A. BLEDSOE.

Raleigh, August 21, 1850. 829—

JOHN C. PALMER'S DAGUERRIAN GALLERY.

IN his finely furnished Room warrants the Likenesses perfect, and to please. His reputation is so well known in North Carolina, it is useless to say more. Call at Palmer and Ramsay's Jewelry Store.

Raleigh Nov. 25, 1850 8—tf.

Willis' New Work.

HURRY-GRAPHS, or Sketches of Scenery, Celebrities, and Society, taken from life—by N. Parker Willis. "Filled to the brim with graphic descriptions and brilliant word paintings of men and things, (just the men and things, one likes to be posted up withall.) The Hurry-Graphs cannot fail to find ten thousand buyers and a hundred thousand readers," Price $1 25.

Also, by the same Author, "Rural Letters," "People I have met," &c., &c. Just received and for sale by

W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, June 11, 1851. 63—

For Sale at the NORTH CAROLINA BOOK STORE,

A DIGESTED MANUAL of the Acts of the General Assembly of North Carolina, from the year 1838 to the year 1846, inclusive, omitting all the Acts of a private and local nature, and such as were temporary, and whose operation has ceaseed to exist.

BY JAMES IREDELL—Price $1 50.

H. D. TURNER.

Raleigh, Sept., 2851. 88—

ALEXANDER MACRAE, JR.,

IMPORTER OF

CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHERN WARE,

And Wholesale & Retail Dealer in all kinds of *FARMING IMPLEMENTS,*

South Side of Market St.

Wilmington, N. C.

Wilmington, Nov. 27, 1850. 8—

THE Baptist Psalmody, a Selection of Hyms. By Basil Manly, D. D., and B. Manly, Jr., University of Alabama. Published by the Southern Baptist Publication Society, Charleston, S. C., 1851.

Harpers' Magazine for Septemer.

Also, a few copies of the International Magazine. By Stringer & Townsend, N. Y.

Just received by W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, September 10th, 18501. 89—

ROBINSON'S SHOES.

LADIES' Kid and Goat Buskins;
" Goat welt Boots;
Misses' and Children's Goat welt Boots.

Just received by EVANS & COOKE

August 27, 1851. 86—

SHIRTS! SHIRTS!

PADDED Yoke Seam Shirts—a few dozen just received, fine quality. E. L. HARDING, & Co.

Raleigh, July 26th, 1851. 77—

Third Annual Fair of the SOUTH CAROLINA INSTITUTE.

THE Third Annual Fair of the South Carolina Institute for the promotion of Art, Mechanical ingenuity and industry, will be held in Charleston, South Carolina, opening on MONDAY, 17th November, and continuing during the week.

Specimens in every branch of Mechanism, Art and industry; also of Cotton, Rice, Sugar, Tobacco and all other Agricultural Products, is solicited, for which *suitable premiums* will be awarded.

The following special Premiums are offered—

For the six best specimens of Steel made from Spartanburg or other Iron, the product of a Southern State, and manfactured into edge Tools of any kind—A Gold Medal.

N. B. A specimen of the Steel in Bars to be sent with the Tools

For the largest quantity of Cocoons raised on one plantation, not less than ten bushels—A Gold Madel or $30.

For the largest quantity of Spun Silk the produce of any one plantation, not less than ten pounds—A Gold Medal or Premium of $50.

For the best Sea Island Cotton Gin, on some new principie, superior to that now in general use; or for any real and important improvement on the present one—A Gold Medal.

For the invention of a suitable machine for Pulverising Red Pepper—A Gold Medal.

For the best Steam Engine—a Gold Medal.

For the best model Steam Fire Engine—A Gold Medal.

A large and commodious building has been selected for the exhibition, and every care will be paid to the reception and care of articles sent to the Fair. All Specimens must be in by the 13th of November.

Contributors to the Fair are respectfully requested when they forward Specifications for Exhibition, to send full descriptions of the Articles, and such information in general as may be of use, and proper for publication,

Address J. H. TAYLOR.

Chairman of the Committee of Correspondence.

June 16, 1851. 65—td.

NORTH CAROLINA FASHIONABLE JEWELER'S STORE,

Jewelry, Watches, &c.

3 DOZEN gold lever Waches, from 40 to $150
4 doz. Silver " " " 20 to 50,00
A large Assortment of Fashionable Breast Pins,
Finger rings, Ear rings, gold Spectacles and Pencils,
Watch Chains, Seals and Keys, Lockets, Cuff Pins,
and Pens, Silver, Pearl, Tortoise Card Cases,
Plated Spectacle Cases and Napkin Rings,
6 dozen silver spectacles; spring steel and plated do.
26 doz. silver Spons, Ladles, Sugar Tongs and Cups,
A large assortment of G. S. plated spoons.
Forks and Knives for table use,
A large assortment of Razors and Knives,
Plated Castors and Candlesticks,
Plated Waiters and Baskets.
Assortment of Clocks from 6 to $30,
Perfumery, Extracts, Cologne and Soaps,
Shaving, Hair, and Nail Brushes,
Money Purses and Pocket Books,
Tea Setts of Waiters, Table Knives and Setts,
Revolving Pistols, best quality,
Chinese Fans and Boquet Holders.
Walking Canes, &c., &c.

The above goods have just been purchased North and we think excel any previous stock in Beauty and Fashion. We are better prepared to repair all kinds of Watches and Jewelry, having purchased Tools and Materials for doing every thing in our line.

PALMER & RAMSAY.

Raleigh, June 11, 1851. 62—

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.,

ARE now receiving large additions to their stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS,

Window Glass, Perfumery, &c, &c

from the most relisble Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.

Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.

Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.

Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.

We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.

Raleigh, April 28. 1851. 49—

JUST PUBLISHED.

A **New Digested Manual** of the Acts of the General Assembly of North Carolina, from the year 1838 to the year 1851 inclusive (omitting all private, local, and temporary acts,) with references to Judicial decisions. By JAMES IREDELL. Price $3.

Persons at a distance desiring the work, can have it transmitted to them by mail, FREE OF POSTAGE, upon their inclosing the price to the subscriber.

O. H. PERRY,
Agent for the Proprietor.

Raleigh, Sept. 3, 1851. 87—1m.

McMahon's American Gardener.

ADAPTED to the climates and seasons of the United States; Containing a complete account of all the work necessary to be done in the

Kitchen Garden,	Pleasure Ground,
Fruit Garden,	Flower Garden,
Orchard,	Green House,
Vineyard,	Hot House, and
Nursery,	Forcing Frames.

For every month in the year, ninth edition, greatly improved.

This is an invaluable work to all who wish to obtain any information on the subject of Gardening in all its various branches. Also, the Ladies Flower Garden Directory by Downing. For sale at

TURNER'S,
N. C. Book Stoore.

Raleigh, March 20, 1851. 40—

Parasols and Umbrellas

PLAIN, Changeable Figured and Cheni Parasols, various colors Green and Black, Cotton and Silk Umbrellas. Also, Chinese and other Fans. For sale by

J. BROWN.
No. 9, Fayetteville S

Raleigh, April 28, 1851. —51

E. L. HARDING, & Co.

DEALERS IN

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING,

Ready Made, of the First Quality.

Also, a complete assortment of

GENT'S. DRESS GOODS,

Telegraph Building, Fayetteville St.

RALEIGH, N. C.

E. L. HARDING, S. & A. L. SCOTT & Co.

Raleigh, July 30, 1851. 77—

Just Received.

1 Hhh. Refined Brown Sugar. J. BROWN.
No. 9, Fayetteville St.

SPLENDID NEW GOODS FOR THE FALL OF 1851.

THE Undersigned has just received, from New York, a part of his Fall supply of

New and Fashionable Dry Goods,

to which he would respectfully invite the attention of purchasers, comprising the following, to wit:

Blue, Black, Brown and Green French Merinoes,
Blue, Black, Green and Mulberry Cashmeres,
Chine, Blue, and Figured Delaines,
Blue, Black, and Fancy Colored Alpaccas,
A large Lot of Calicoes and London Chintz,
Jaconet, Swiss, and Plaid Muslins,
Cotton Cambrics, and Fine Shirtings,
Figured and Changeable Silks and Satins,
Turk Satin and Brilliantines,
Changeable Poplins and Alpaccas,
Bonnet, Belt, and Taffita Ribbons,
Ladies' White and Colored Hose,
Coats' and Lea's Spool Cotton,
Irish Linen, and Linen Hand'k'fs.
Black and Fancy Silk Neck, and Pocket Hand'k'fs,
Jenny Lind and Grass Skirts,
Suspenders—Whale Bone,
12-4 Bleached Sheeting and Ticking,
White and Red Flannels,
Furniture and Apron Checks,
Black and Colored Tweeds Cloth.
Coburg and Kentucky Jeans,
Jenny Lind Cassimeres,
Plaid and Point Blankets,
Silk Fringes of all Colors,
Black and Colored Silk Laces,
Kid, Silk, and Lisle Gloves,
Fancy Buttons, and Velvet Trimmings,
Paper Cambrick, and Holland Muslin Collars and Capes,
Thread Laces, Insertings and Edgings,
Rich additional Supplies, of all the attractive Styles and newest Fashions to be found in the Northern Markets, daily expected; together with a complete assortment of Hats, Shoes, and Bonnets.

T. A. MITCHELL.

Raleigh, Sept. 13, 1851. 90—

LATEST ARRIVALS. Fall and Winter Goods, 1851.

Just Received,

FRENCH worked Collars, at 30 cts. and upwards,
Lace Capes, Thread Edging and Inserting,
Bobbin Edging and Inserting, Lisle Edging and Laces
Jaconet and Swiss Inserting and Edgings,
Ladies Kid Gloves and Linen Cambric Hdkfs.
Shell, Tuck and Side Combs,
Black Silk Lace for Trimming,

ALSO,

Plain French Merinocs, various colors,
Printed Cashmere and English Merinoes,
Plain and Printed Muslin De Lane,
Dotted Swiss Muslin and Cambric Dimity,
Neck, Belt, Bonnet and Cap Ribbons,
White and Black Silk and Cotton Hose,
Brocade Colored Silk,
Black Gros De Rhine Silk.

Daily expected, a general assortment of Staple Dry Goods, Hats, Shoes, Hardware and Cutlery, Groceries and Crockery. Bought on the best terms, and will be sold low for cash, or to prompt customers on time.

J. BROWN.
No. 9, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, September 16th, 1851. 91—

"WHERE AT?"

EVANS & COOKE'S,

No. 29 Fayetteville Street,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

YOU will find a beautiful assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

Embracing every article usual in Dry Goods Stores. Also, Hardware, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Groceries &c., &c.

In addition to the above, the subscribers are daily receiving their Fall purchase, which is extensive, and, in point of cheapness, cannot be surpassed by any in their line. We are ever grateful for past favors, and beg a continuance of the same.

H. L. EVANS,
GEO. T. COOKE.

August 30, 1851. 86—

JUST TO HAND.

ONE half Pipe Cogniac Brandy, Dark,
½ " " " Pale,
½ Golden Sherry Wine,
½ Madeira Wine,
8 Cases Claret Wine, all of the purest quality, and selected for Medical purposes.
15,000 Superior Havanna Cigars,
14 dozen Congress Water,
12 " Seidlitz Powders,
12 " Soda do.
And a large supply of

Essences, Spices, Cooking Wine, Drugs, Paints, Medicines, Chemicals, Tobacco, and Perfumery,

which I will sell very low.

P. F. PESCUD,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST.
No. 16, Fayetteville St.
Raleigh, N. C.

August 20, 85 84—

LADIES' DRESS GOODS.

BROCADE, Chamelion, and Satin De Chine Silks;
Plain and Black Silks;
Brocade spun Silks;
French DeLaines and Cashmeres;
" and English Merinoes;
A large lot of DeLaines and Chamelions;
Alpaccas from 17½ cents per yard up;

ALSO,

Emb'd L. C. Hdkfs.; French worked Collars and Cuffs; Ribbons, Silk and Kid Gloves, Black Silk Lace, Velvet Scarfs, Trimmings for Ladies' Dresses, Gents. Sup. Cravats, black and colored.

Just received by EVANS & COOKE.

August 30, 1851. 86—

A New Law Dictionary

AND Glossary containing Definitions of th principal terms of the Common and Civil Law together with translations and explanations of the various technical phrases; embracing also all the principal Common and Civil Law maxims. Adapted to the jurisprudence of the United States, by Alexander Burrill, Counsellor at Law. 2 vols. 8vo. $8.

Also, Adams' Equity, $2 50; Storry's wurks on Law; Chitty's works on Law. For sale at the lowest prices,

W. L. POMEROY,
(Late POMEROY & O'NEAL.)

W. L. P. will receive subscriptions for the new series of English Reports in Law and Equity, now publishing in parts by Messrs. Little & Brown. Price $1 per. No.; $10 per year: 12 Nos. bound in six, $2 per vol.

Raleigh, May 26. 59—

THE Fruit, Flower, and Kitchen Garden, by Patrick Neill. A practical Treatise on the Cultivation of the Grape Vine on Open Walls, to which is added a descriptive account of an Improved Method of Planting and managing the roots of Grape Vines, by Clement Hoare. For sale by

H. D. TURNER, N. C. Bookstore

June 25, 1851. —

CIGARS, CIGARS.

THOSE Cigars have arrived, and old and competent connoisseurs, have pronounced them the most superior cigars which have been brought here for sale, for many years. They consist of old Regalia, Principe, cheroots, London size Havanna, and German of various brands. P. F. PESCUD.

☞ I have also in store and am daily expecting fresh Congress Water, London Dock Porter and Brandy, Sherry, Madeira and Port Wines, selected for Medicinal purposes of the Importer warranted pure. P. F. P.

April 22, 1851. 49

T. R. FENTRESS,

MERCHANT TAILOR.

No. 15, Fayetteville Street, Raleigh.

THE undersigned intends visiting New York in the course of a few days, for the purpose of selecting his stock of Fall and Winter Goods, which he is determined shall compete with if not excel any stock that can be introduced into the Southern Market.

He would invite the attention of his friends and customers to a beautiful lot of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

manufactured in his own Establishment, which cannot fail to please, and which he will dispose of on the most favorable terms.

During the absence of the undersigned his business will be conducted by his Foreman, Mr. BOURBON SMITH, whose long experience will enable him to attend to every branch thereof as well as though the undersigned himself were present. He can safely recommend Mr. Smith to his patrons and friends as having few equals in the science of cutting and manufacturing cloth. No one, therefore, need hesitate for a moment to visit the Establishment on account of the absence of the subscriber.

Ever thankful for the patronage heretofore so liberally bestowed, the undersigned will endeavor to merit a continuance and extension of the same, by renewed diligence and the promptness with which the wants of those who may honor him with a call shall be supplied.

T. R. FENTRESS.

September 8, 1851. 89—4t.

A CARD.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends of Oxford and its vicinity, and former patrons of Raleigh, that he has changed his place of residence and is now in the employment of Mr. T. R. Fentress as a Foreman; and hopes that he will secure for the Establishment in which he is engaged, at least a portion of the patronage of his former friends and customers. He therefore invites them, one and all, to call on him at the well-known House, No. 15, one door above the Post-office, where they will find him at his post, and ever ready to give his entire attention. He can say, with confidence, that he will offer to those who may favor the House with a call, as great bargains as can be had in the State.

He would return his sincere thanks to his old friends and customers in Oxford for the liberal encouragement bestowed on him during his stay there; and he hopes, by prompt attention, to merit a continuance of the same.

BOURBON SMITH.

Raleigh, Sept. 8, 1851. 89—4t.

The Raleigh Register, Star, and Spirit of the Age, will each insert three times.

MILTON FACTORY AND MILLS.

J. B. Barrett & J. D Newsom, Having purchased Mr. Thomas W. Holden's interest in the Milton Cotton Factory and Mills, Lands, Tenements, and debts due the Firm of Barrett, Newsom and Holden, will continue the Manufacturing and Milling business.

They are now putting in operation a set of Woolen Machinery, for the purpose of manufacturing

WOOLEN GOODS,

and will also have two good CARDING MACHINES in order the ensuing season, which will not only afford a market for the sale of Wool, but enable planters to get

Domestic Woolens, Cotton Goods,

and also Wool Rolls of the first quality.

They have in their employment the most experienced mechanics, and will endeavor to merit public patronage.

BARRETT & NEWSOM.

Milton, March 25, 1851. 41—tf.

Baltimore Piano Manufactory.

Important Improvement.

ELASTIC UNIVERSAL TOUCH.

WISE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Boudoir, Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first rate Instrument—one that Ladie's can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. Scott's.

These Instruments are more in general use in the City among the first critics of arts and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.

J. J. WISE & BRO.
Dr. W. R. SCOTT, Agent.

Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1850. 20—6m.

Humorous American Works,

With Illustrations by Darley, Price 50 cents.

POLLY Peablossom's Wedding,
Wild Western Scenes,
Simon Suggs,
Chronicles of Pineville,
Drama at Pokerville,
Mississippi Scenes,
Adventures of a Southern Medical Student,
Big Bear of Arkansas,
Major Jones Courtship.

For sale by HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, April 1st, 1851. 43—

W. L. POMEROY,

(Successor to Pomeroy & O'Neal,)

BOOKSELLER & STATIONER,

No. 16, Fay. Street, opposite Post Office.

RALEIGH, N. C.

HAS on hand a large and valuable collection of Theological, Law, Medical, Scientific, Agricultural, Miscellaneous and School Books;

Blank Books and Stationery of all kinds.

Prices very low. Call and Examine. Orders filled with despatch.

Raleigh, May 24, 1851. 58—

NEW BOOK.

THE American Miller and Millwright's Assistant, by Wm. C. Hughes. Illustrated with cuts of Machinery, &c.—in 1 vol. 12mo. $1. Just received and for sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, June 20, 1851. 66—

SHOES.

LADIES Black Lasting half Gaitars,
do. Bronze Moroco do
Black Kid and Bronze Slippers,
Goat, Moroco, and Kid Walking Shoes,
Misses' Shoes, children's do.

HEARTT & LITCHFORD.

Raleigh, April 12, 1851. 46—

Mohr Redwood & Procter's Pharmacy

PRACTICAL Pharmacy—the Arrangement, Apparatus and Manipulaitons of the Pharmacetical shop and Laboratory; by Francis Mohr, Ph. D., and Theophilus Redwood; Edited with extensive additions, by William Procter, Jr., Professor of Pharmacy in the Philadelphia college of Pharmacy; Illustrated by 500 Engravings on wood. For sale by

HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, April 25, 1851. 50—

Somerville says:

In mind compos'd he sucks, thick curling clouds
Of smoke around his reeking temples play,
Joyous he sits, and, impotent of thought,
Puffs away care and sorrow from his heart.

BUT some others have a say in this matter, and I will recommend that while the puffing is going on, I may be allowed to suggest that I have now on hand more than 300 000 Cigars of various brands, and some of them very fine; so let all those who delight in a glorious old Cigar, call in and supply themselves with a box or more

SAM'L. H. MARKS, Petersburg.

July 24, 1851. 80—

NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS,

Just arrived and Daily arriving.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER

RESPECTFULLY announce to the public, that many of the most desirable articles embraced in their large and extensive assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, selected with care, by one of the firm, in the best Northern markets, have been already received and opened; others are daily arriving, and they flatter themselves they will be prepared to meet the demand for goods of every description, on as good terms as they can be sold in this market. Thankful for, and encouraged by the very liberal patronage bestowed upon them since their connection in business, they have ventured to lay in a very heavy stock, to which they invite the attention of purchasers, hoping their efforts to accommodate will not fail to please.

The attention of the Ladies is respectfully invited to the following desirable Dress Goods:

Super Brocade and Chamelion Silks,
Blue, Bl'k and White Watered Do.,
Bl'k Gro De Rhine and Italian Do.,
Solid and Fancy Lute String Do,
Brocade Poult De Soi,
Cashmere De Ecosse,
Fig'd Brilliantes,
Lupins' French Merinos,
English and German Do.,
Solid Parametias,
Rich Fig'd Paris De Laines,
Plain and Fancy Poplins,
Bl'k Silk Laces,
Deep Silk Fringes,
Paris Kid Gloves,
Buttons and Trimmings,
Scolloped Embr'd Hank'fs,
Swiss, Jackonet, and Tarltan Muslins,
Chemisetts, Collars, Undersleeves and Cuffs,
Muslin Bands, Edgings and Insertings, &c., &c.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Raleigh, September 3, 1851. 87—

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER,

Partners and Successors to

R. TUCKER & SON,

Nos. 6 & 8 Fayetteville street, Raleigh.

FASHIONABLE HAT EMPORIUM.

AT this Establishment will be found, at all times, one of the best assortments of FINE GOODS in the City. The Stock is entirely new, and is comprised of

Fashionable Moleskin and Beaver Hats, of the manufacture of N. F. Warburton, and N. H. Beebe & Co.

FINE FELT, SPORTING, BRUSH, AGOLIA, AND SEAL DRAB HATS.

Army, Navy, Ariel, Riding, Travelling, Dress, and Opera Caps.

The utmost efforts will be exerted to maintain for the Merchandise of this Establishment the rank of superiority and relative cheapness which has hitherto commended it to the approval and preferenen of gentlemen of taste. 87—

P. F. PESCUD,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THE has in Store and is now receiving his Spring stock of

English, Mediterranean and American Drugs, *MEDICINES And PERFUMERY.*

ALSO, PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS, &C. &C.

Which were selected by himself of the Importers and manufacturers, in the Northern cities, and purchased almost exclusively for cash. From his increased facilities and large purchases, he is sure he can sell all articles in his line at as low rates as they can be had this side of the Potomac, after adding cost of freight.

Physicians and country merchants would consult their interest by giving his stock and prices an examination, feeling confident that he can please all who patronize his establishment.

TERMS—Six months credit or six per cent. deducted for cash, on orders amounting to $50 and upwards. All accounts must be paid, or closed by note the 1st of every year. P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, April 19, 1851. 49—

New Confectionary & Grocery Store.

3 Doors below the Post Office.

WM. GRIFFICE, & CO. have opened a Confectionary and Grocery Store, in Raleigh, 3 doors below the Post Office, where they have on hand, and will sell on reasonable terms the following articles:

GROCERIES.

Sugar and Coffee,	Crushed Sugar,
Do. St. Croix,	Havana do.
Candles and Soap,	Pepper and Spice,
Black and Imp. Tea,	Copperas and Ginger,
Saleratus and Snuff,	Brooms, &c. &c.

Myers' Best Chewing Tobacco.

Confectionaries.

Best Segars,	Water Crackers,
Dolls, Accordians,	Butter and Soda, do.
Fancy Candies, Citron,	Prunes, Cocoa Nuts,
Almonds, Filberts,	English Walnuts,
Palm Nuts,	Figs and Raisins,

And every thing usually kept in a Confectionary Store. They will say to the public that they carry on the *Candy Making Business,* and without boasting they can assure the public that they will sell the best Candy as cheap as any house in the place, and warrant it to be as good as can be made.

Merchants and others, buying by the wholesale, will find it to their interest to give them a call.

Raleigh, October 9, 1850. 836—tf.

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!

Henry D. Turner,

Publisher, Bookseller and Stationer

HAS always on hand a large and general collection of Law, Medical, Theological, Classical, Voyages, Travels, Novels and Miscellaneous Books. Also, a very extensive assortment of School Books, &c.,
Blank Books, Ledgers, Journals, Day Books
Pass Books, Bank Books, Record Books,
Blank Check Books, and any other kind that may be wanted manufactured to order.

Together with a general assortment of Stationery. Particular attention given to filling all orders complete from Booksellers, Merchants, Teachers, and private individuals. And every article in his line sold at the *lowest* prices for cash or approved credit, either at wholesale or retail.

All new works received as soon as published.

Raleigh, August 27, 1850. 830—

MUSTER ROLLS

Of the Soldiers of the War of 1812,

DETACHED from the Militia of North Carolina in 1812 and 1814. Published in pursuance of the resolutions of the General Assembly of Jan. 28, 1851, under the direction of the Adjutant-General.

Copies can be sent by mail. Postage must be prepaid. Price of Book $1; postage five cents; Book and postage $1 05. For sale by

W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, August 30. 86—

HURRAH FOR NORTH CAROLINA!

Home Industry must Succeed!

I am now prepared to manufacture DOOR LOCKS with mineral Knobs, for 65 cents a piece, warranted; also, LOCKS up to $150.

Also, MACHINERY made to order; and file cutting, new and old. *Old files made as good as new.*

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 13th 1851. 90—1y.

[From the Washington Union.]

SUNDAY READING.

Mr. Graham's discourse on the contrast between the Bible and Abolitionism concluded.

After having proved, as we have shown in the articles of the last two Sabbaths, that Slavery as it now exists was not only tolerated, but especially recognised and regulated, like the other domestic relations, not only by the Old Testamentt but by the Gospel dispensation, Mr. Graham goes on to exhibit the *contrast* presented by a comparison of the tenets held by the abolitionists with those inculcated by the Word of God.

And, first, as it regards their connection with the church, the abolitionists would exclude ftom Christian fellowship all who sustain the relation of master, because they condemn it as contrary to the Spirit of Christ. "Here they establish a term of communion unknown to the church since the beginning—one which would exclude prophet, and apostle, and martyr, and which alike condemns the laws and the Lawgiver of the church."

Does it ever occur to these over-righteous Pharisees, that in condemning an institution which was universally prevalent when our Saviour came into the world to reprove and reform it, and which, so far as we can judge from what He said of the slaveholding Centurion, He regarded with entire complacency, they are virtually condemning *Him* for a gross oversight and neglect? But our Saviour, though a reformer of the evils which, through the sinfulness of man, had crept into society as instituted by God himself, was no reformer of society, no socialist, no transcendentalist, no abolitionist. He who knew all things knew that nothing was to be gained by overturning the established order of society. He nowhere taught that the domestic relations were to be obliterated, and the inequality of condition which ever has characterized and ever will characterize humanity, as long as it exists, reduced to a common level. He came not to create a new world, but to reprove, reform, and save the world, such as it was; and His teachings and His practice are a living and scathing rebuke to those false reformers who, instead of going about doing good, devote their time and exertions to the baleful task of sowing mischief and dissension in Church and State, and scattering firebrands, arrows, and death among those who have ever before lived together as brethren and friends.

Next, as it regards the relations between the abolitionists and the government under which they live, their principles place them in direct opposition to the laws and to the constituted authorities—all of which is in direct contrast to the precepts of the Gospel, which inculcate obedience and submission to those in authority.

Abolitionism is also exhibited in strong contrast to the Bible, inasmuch as it attaches an undue and unscriptural importance to the temporal condition of the slave, as compared with his eternal interests. The Word of God teaches that man's outward condition is of little importance, compared to the welfare of the soul. The apostles in their exhortations to the slaves of their day, while they inculcate obedience to their masters as a matter of course, treat the circumstance of their being in servitude as of no importance—bid them, in so many words, "not to care for it," but to go on and do their duty faithfully, and promise them an eternal reward hereafter. "The abolitionists," says Mr. Graham, "teach a different lesson. They concentrate their energies upon another object; they agitate the Church and the State, threatening each with dissolution if this object be not obtained. They descrate the Sabbath by collecting crowds in political assemblage on that holy day. They advise the slaves to violate the eighth commandment, and to disobey all the commands which God has addressed to him as a slave. And what is this object dearer than the integrity of the government, the peace of the church, the sanctity of the Sabbath, and the commands of God?" A so-called right or privilege for the slave, which not one in ten thousand could properly understand, or, if he did understand, with all its consequences, would accept. For we do contend that there are few, if any, slaves who, if they knew and could rightly comprehend the misery and degradation, the destitution for the present and anxiety for the future, inseparable from the condition of the free negroes, as a class, in this country, would accept of freedom as a gift. Offer it to them, ignorant and unconscious as they are, and most of them might take it; and so would the majority of our children of twelve years old gladly hail an emancipation from parental control and the confinement of school, and set out to seek their fortunes in the world: but is that any reason it should be accorded to them? and would the momentary gratification they might experience be a fair set off against the incalculable disasters and untimely regrets by which it would be followed? And yet, for the attainment of this worse than doubtful boon, the abolitionist would sacrifice all that is sacred and all that is dear in our relations to God and to man!

But the contrast between the Bible and abolitionism is most strikingly exhibited by placing side by side, as Mr. Graham goes on to do, the precepts inculcated by the one and the other.

The Bible says, (1 Cor., vii, 21:) "Art thou called, being a servant, (or slave,) care not for it, but, if thou mayest be free, use it rather."

Abolitionism teaches the slave to care greatly for it—to care more for it than for obedience to God, or for his own soul—and that, if he be not made free, he is to free himself by flight or violence.

This (Ephesians, vi, 5) teaches "servants to be obedient to their masters, in singleness of heart, as unto Christ."

That teaches that masters are not to be obeyed at all.

This (1 Tim., vi, 1) teaches "servants to count their masters worthy of all honor."

That not only despises masters, but teaches servants to despise them.

This (Titus, xi, 10) teaches "servants not to purloin, but to show all fidelity."

That teaches them utter faithlessness, and bids them steal, if necessary to enable them to escape.

This (Tim., vi, 2, and Tit., xi, 9) commands all ministers of the Gospel to teach and exhort servants to perform all these duties.

That forbids ministers so to teach and condemns those who do.

This says, (1 Tim., vi, 3, 4,) "if any man teach otherwise, he is proud, knowing nothing, but doting about questions and strifes of words, whence cometh envy, strife, railing, evil surmising." (The apostle's idea of such as inclined to abolitionism in that day.)

That utterly denies this, and claims such as wise and faithful ministers.

This enjoins all these duties on the slave, that he may "adorn the doctrine of God, our saviour, and that the name of God may not be blasphemed."

That says that to require such duties from the slave is a sin; that it is dishonoring God and the Gospel; and that his duty is to break his yoke, and escape from all obedience.

Now, does it seem possible that, in a community professing to be Christian, a class of men should take the holy Scriptures, and traverse, contradict, deny, and set aside every passage which conflicts with their own wild and extravagant notions, and yet claim to be Christians *par eminence*—the only true members of Christ's church—and have their claim admitted and their tenets embraced by unthinking thousands? It would be incredible, had we not the progress of abolitionism before our eyes to illustrate by another example the force of barefaced impudence and presumption, and the inexplicable fondness of mankind for delusions of every description. We have before us, it is true, upon the record of history, a long list of heresies and schisms which have sprung up in the church, and claimed to be founded upon some new or improved reading of the Word of God. We have had, even in our own day, the impostures of Mathias, and those of Millerism, and Mormonism; but these have almost all had for their object the aggrandizement of some individual, or the formation of some sect upon what its founder deemed true religious principle, or professed to do so. But little or no harm has resulted from these movements; they have not affected our civil polity; those engaged in them have not attempted to meddle with the mechanism of government, or lay their hands upon the wheels of State. The mass of community have been almost unconscious of their existence, or if they have ever bestowed a thought upon them, it has only been a passing sentiment of pity or contempt. How different has been the progress of abolitionism! How vast its object—how tremendous the results it contemplates! Grasping in its sacrilegious hands the oracles of God, it in such wise expounds them as to strike a deadly blow at that faith which descended to us from the fathers, and to shake our belief in all that we have heretofore held sacred. Obliterating one of the domestic relations known from the beginning of time, it seeks to overturn the very foundations of society, and infuse into it a new element, full of mischief and lawlessness, theft, rapine, and murder. Laying violent bands upon the constitution and the laws, it seeks to sever the bonds of union, which unite us as one free, prosperous, and happy people, and to convert one section of our country into a theatre of servile war, while it would excite the other to add fuel to the flames, and take advantage of the calamities it ought to avert.

"If this spirit of abolitionism," says Mr. Graham, "had the power of the sword, in what would it differ from the man of sin of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, when so many thousands and tens of thousands perished by the axe, and the cord on the wheel, and at the stake, for conscience-sake?" "And yet it demands to be received into the State as the very genius of liberty, and into the Church as the very essence of benevolence, dear to God, and consecrated to His cause. So the Grecian horse stood before the gates of Troy a consecrated offering to a Trojan idol. Trojan hands drew it into the city. It was received with songs, and the sound of trumpets, and great rejoicing. But while the citizens slept the enemies concealed in its bosom crept forth, and Troy was destroyed. Satan, who is more cunning than Ulysses, is the true author of this mode of deluding and destroying men. '*Decipimur specie recti*' applies not to writers of poetry alone: all men are easily deceived by the semblance of right. The acquisition of knowledge tempted Eve to eat the forbidden fruit. It was by 'professing themselves to be wise' that the ancients 'became fools, and changed the glory of the incorruptible God into an image made like man, and beasts and creeping things.' The Pharisee 'made void the law' by saying it is '*corban*,' and, under the pretext of promoting purity and truth, the 'man of sin' has made void both the law and the Gospel. Satan well understands how to give to his devices the semblance of goodness, and to connect them with a class of means fatal to all the interests of the community by which his devices are adopted."

There is much more worthy of notice in Mr. Graham's view of this all-important subject, but our limits will not permit us at present to lay it before our readers. It is sufficient to say that he has succeeded beyond all cavil in making abolitionism as hateful and repugnant in its religious as it is in its political aspect; and we defy any man whose mind is open to conviction, and accessible to sound argument, sustained throughout by scriptural authority, to rise from a perusal of this capital discourse without coming to the conclusion that it is as impossible for a true Christian as it would be for a true American to be an abolitionist. H.

MRS. PARTINGTON ON SLANDERERS. 'If there is anybody under the canister of heaven that I have in utter excresence,' says the amiable Mrs. Partington, 'it is a slanderer, going about like a vile boy constructor circulating his calomel about honest folks. I always knew one by his phismahogany. It seems as though Belzabub had stamped him with his private signal, and every thing he looks at appears to turn yellow.'

"SOUTHERN TRADE WILL SOON INSURE SOUTHERN RIGHTS." Such is the caption of a mercantile advertisement, in this paper, over the signature of Thomas W. Holden, one of our merchants, who makes it a rule never to go beyond Baltimore to buy his Goods. We fully concur with this gentleman in the opinion that "Southern Trade will soon insure Southern Rights." But to secure these rights we must, while we confine our trade to the South, give the North to understand that we are willing to trade with her whenever she is willing to respect Southern rights as they ought to be respected. We conceive the plan of starving the abolitionists into a decent respect to Southern rights a most admirable one; and we are pleased to learn that many of the merchants in this region of the country, who have heretofore bought their goods in Northern cities, stopped at Baltimore this fall, where, we are assured, they bought as fine and handsome goods as they ever bought in New York, and on as cheap and accommodating terms.

Milton Chronicle.

THE CROPS. We have been favored, says the Mobile Tribune, with a letter dated Gainesville, September 3, 1851, from which we extract the following. It is proper to remark that the writer has been travelling nearly all the summer in Mississippi and parts of Alabama:

"I received a letter a few days ago from Aberdeen informing me that the Cotton crop in that section of country is very good, much better than last year. I also received one from Columbus, stating that the crop is likewise good in that vicinity. But from Moore's Bluff to Jones's Bluff, I can assure you there will be a poor showing for steamboats. I do not think there will be as much cotton shipped from this place (Gainesville) as there was two years ago, which was not quite 6000 bales. There cannot possibly be more than a half crop in this (Sumter, Alabama,) Greene, Kemper and Neshoba counties, and I am told they will not make a third of a crop in Pickens, Alabama. The corn crop is generally poor all through this country, and what the poorer class of people will do another year for corn, I am unable to say or imagine. It is now selling at $1 per bushel, and some sellers are asking $1.25. The country is perfectly healthy."

THE CROPS IN TEXAS. We have before us a letter from an intelligent planter of Harrison county, Texas, from which we make the following extract:

"Throughout this portion of Texas our prospects are gloomy indeed. There will not be more than half a crop of corn gathered this fall. Cotton will average from three to four hundred pounds per acre. This, with our present indebtedness, and compelled as we are to rely upon the market for next year's provisions, (not having raised many hogs,) plainly exhibits the condition of our people. We have not had a rain to wet the ground since April. Our planters say if they can realize one-fourth of a crop of cotton it will be as much as they expect."

North-Carolina Standard.

The Constitution and the Union of the States! "They must be Preserved."

RALEIGH:

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1851.

Notice to Subscribers.

The subscriptions of many of our patrons will expire about the first of October and November next; and we take occasion to remind them of the fact, so that they may renew according to the advance terms, should they choose to do so. We invite the attention of all our subscribers to our terms, published on the first page of our Weekly and Semi-Weekly; and we hope those in arrears will at once transmit the money by Mail, and thus save us the commissions (20 per cent.) which we have to pay for collecting.

Receipts in all cases will be sent, showing the time paid for.

MISSISSIPPI.

Gen. Quitman has withdrawn from the contest for Governor of Mississippi, on the ground that the people of that State, in the recent election of members of a State Convention "have declared that they are content with the late aggressive measures of Congress, and opposed to any remedial action by the State." He says he is for "resistance" on account of what has been done—in other words, *for a dissolution of the Union;* but believing the people of the State to be against him, he feels constrained, from a sense of respect to their opinions, to abandon the contest.

In our paper of the 23d July last, in noticing the position of Gov. Quitman, we said:

"Gen. Quitman stands upon the platform of the Constitution, and is for the Union according to that instrument. *He acquiesces in the so-called compromise for the sake of the Union,* but he protests at the same time against portions of that compromise as unjust to the South."

We judged this to be Gen. Quitman's position, from his messages and speeches, and from the comments of the newspapers of the South, and especially of his own State, upon his course; and so regarding him, we expressed confidence in him and were favorable to his re-election. It appears that in this we were mistaken. Gen. Quitman again speaks over his own signature, and he announces himself for resistance and dissolution. He identifies himself, by his own language, with the Disunionists of South Carolina. We regret that he has felt it to be his duty to take this position; but we do not hesitate to say, that if we had been a citizen of Mississippi as we are of North Carolina, and had known these to be his sentiments, we should have opposed his election. We do not know that we should have voted for Gen. Foote, but we would have given no aid to an avowed Disunionist.

Gen. Quitman has shown, however, a profound regard for the popular will by withdrawing from the contest. He *might* have been elected by the force of his personal popularity; but he would not take the office with the consciousness that he would be compelled, by the nature of his horest sentiments, to misrepresent the people.

Disunion, we repeat, is not the true remedy at this time for the Southern people. All the measures in the so-called Compromise were self-executing, with the exception of the fugitive-slave law; let us maintain our stand upon that, as one man; and while we announce it as our determination, most solemnly formed, to acquiesce in no other or future aggressions, let us demand and see to it that *that* law is faithfully and honestly executed. This has been our position from the first on this subject. Disunion or secession is the extreme remedy, to be resorted to only when the compact is broken, or when the people of the slaveholding States become convinced that there are no grounds left for indulging a reasonable hope for justice or their rights at the hands of the Federal Government.

ABOLITIONIST LYNCHED.

We learn from the Salem People's Press that the people of Grayson County, Va., are moving with all their strength against the crime of Abolition. On the 13th September, not having been able to lay their hands on Bacon, the Committee of Vigilance of that County, to the number of near two hundred, had before them one John Cornutt, an Abolitionist and a friend and backer of Bacon. They required him to renounce Abolitionism and promise obedience to the laws. He refused. They then tied John, stripped him, and after they had given him some twelve strokes on the bare back, he promised, and said he would sell out and leave. This Cornutt owns, it is said, negroes and money to the amount of fifteen or twenty thousand dollars. The Committee were after another one of Bacon's followers.

A resort to Lynch law is to be deeply deprecated, but Abolitionism is worse than Lynch law. It is to be regretted that the people of Grayson could not get hold of Bacon, McBride and Crocks.

GREENSBOROUGH FEMALE COLLEGE.

We have received the "Circular" in pamphlet form of the "Greensborough Female College, North Carolina, for the Scholastic year, ending June 5, 1851"—*printed in New York.*

The Faculty of this College is as follows: Charles F. Deems, President, and Prof. of Mathematics and Physical Science; Rev. James Jamieson, Prof. of Ancient Languages and Mental and Moral Science; Rev. Allen S. Andrews, Chaplain, and Instructor in Evidences of Christianity and History; Mrs. Sarah A. Garvin, Botany, Physiology, and Rhetoric; Miss Eliza A. Graves, Painting, Drawing, and French; Andrew G. Kenr, Professor of Music; Miss Hagan and Miss Dougherty, Assistants in Music; Miss Spear, Assistant in English Literature; Miss Leach, Preparatory Department; Thomas C. Blake, Steward, and Mrs. Blake, Governess. The Senior Class consists of 24, the Junior 49, the First 39, and the Preparatory 23—making in all 135.

This School is in a prosperous condition, and is no doubt worthy, in every respect, of public patronage.

Mr. McDaniel, of Campbell County, Va., accompanied by officer Taylor, arrived here on Monday last and claimed the boy Emanuel, taken up and committed to Jail recently by Mr. Sheriff High. The boy at once recognized his master. The other boy, who was also in possession of Wood, *alias* Marshall, the Kidnapper, has been lodged, as we learn, in Hillsborough Jail. He is said to belong to a Mr. Tucker, of Halifax, Va.

The real name of the Kidnapper, J. J. Wood, mentioned in our last, is *Marshall.* He is known to Mr. Taylor, the officer above mentioned.

VIRGINIA.

The Democrats of Virginia have nominated Joseph Johnson for Governor, Shelton F. Leake for Lieutenant Governor, and Willie P. Bocock for Attorney General.

The Whigs have nominated George W. Summers for Governor, Samuel Watts for Lieutenant Governor, and S. S. Baxter for Attorney General.

These are the first nominations made in Virginia under the new Constitution. The election is to take place, we believe, in December next.

OUR CONSUL AT HAVANA.

Mr. Owen, the American Consul at Havana, has written a letter to the Washington Republic, defending himself against the charge of indifference to the fate of the fifty men shot by order of Concha. The substance of the defence is that he did not hear, in time, of the capture and sentence of these men to interfere. He admits that he heard of the order for their execution, and yet he says he did not seek an interview with Concha until after they were shot! His defence appears to be regarded by the newspaper press generally, as a "lame and impotent" affair. He has sunk himself in the public estimation, beyond any hope of resurrection. And yet why throw all the blame on him? He acted under orders, and those orders were issued by President Fillmore! It is distinctly stated, in a letter published in the Baltimore Sun, the New York Express, and other Northern journals, dated Havana, 11th September, that Mr. Owen obtained permission to see the prisoners who were not shot, but sent to Spain, and told them (☞ "that the President had proclaimed them without the pale of the law, and he could do nothing for them." ☜) He *told* these prisoners this, as they themselves informed the writer; but in the case of the fifty who were shot, he *acted* the above orders of his superior, by not being "*in time*" to interpose in their behalf.

The prisoners lately sent to Spain passed a vote of thanks before leaving, *to the British Consul at Havana,* for his kindness to them, and also a vote censuring Owen. Just think of it:—the British Consul kinder to these poor fellows than our own Consul, bone of their bone and flesh of their flesh!

It is hoped the day is not distant when these captives will be released by the Spanish Government. The President owes it to the cause of humanity, as well as to the feelings of the American people, to make and press an application, through our Minister, upon the Court of Spain for their release.

"THE REMEDY."

We have received the first number of "The Remedy," a paper just established at Yorkville, S. C., by T. J. Eccles, Esq. formerly of the Lincoln Courier. Mr. Eccles has much experience in his profession, and will no doubt turn out a readable paper. We wish him success pecuniarily.

"The Remedy" advocates a withdrawal from the Union by South Carolina, on account of the so called Compromise—in other words, it is a Disunion paper, out and out. Mr. Eccles is in the wrong—sadly and deeply in the wrong. South Carolina has no good cause, at this time, for seceding from the Union. She has, it is true, been unjustly treated by the Congress, but the other slaveholding States have received at the hands of that body the same measure of injustice; *they* have decided, with one voice, to acquiesce in this injustice, because of their regard for the Union, and because, also, of their hope that no further aggressions will be made upon their rights; and under these circumstances, it is not for that State, or for any other single State, to tear herself loose from her sisters, and assume, by herself, the championship of Southern rights.

It is one thing to contend for the abstract right of secession in the last resort, and quite another thing to insist that the right shall be exercised now.

REV. DR. HOOPER.

We had the pleasure on Sunday last, of listening to a most able and excellent Sermon, delivered in the Presbyterian Church, in this place, by this ripe Scholar and eminent Divine. Dr. Hooper's style is chaste and clear, reminding one most forcibly of the old English authors; and the truths which he utters are calculated to produce lasting effects.

Dr. Hooper was formerly Professor of Latin and Greek Literature in our University. He has also occupied the Chair of Professor in a South Carolina College, and was formerly President of Wake Forest College, in this County. He has now under his direction Sedgwick Female Seminary, established in this place by the late Rev. Mr. Finch.

The article from the New York Journal of Commerce which we copy, is one of the few instances in which a Northern press has shown itself willing to do justice to South Carolina. The article is further valuable as showing the utter hollowness of the pretext on which South Carolina is assailed for her laws in relation to free colored people. But the Journal does not state the whole case. The laws of Louisiana are the same as those of South Carolina, but who hears anything against that State? It is a "Union" State, with a strong squinting towards "protection," and Massachusetts is therefore silent. Turning to the free States—not only does Indiana by a provision of her Constitution separately ratified by nearly 100,000 majority, ordain the exclusion of free negroes from her territory under severe penalties—but the Constitution of Illinois, adopted several years since, contains the like provision; and Mr. Douglas, a Senator of that State, in a debate in the Senate, challenged those who were assailing South Carolina, to test the constitutionality of such laws in the case of his own State. Still further, the laws of Ohio, for a series of years, enacted a like exclusion of free negroes, and subjected those in the State to disabilities essentially the same as they are under in the South. Those laws were abrogated for political effect, but their constitutionality was never brought to the test. The people who assail South Carolina on the ground of these laws have thus proved that they have not the smallest faith in the pretexts they set up, and have shown that they assail her, not because her laws are in themselves oppressive, but because she stands out in relief as the representative and defender of the cause of the South, and that a blow at her is in a peculiar degree, a blow at the whole slaveholding section of the Union.

Charleston Mercury.

This article of the Journal of Commerce, referred to by the Mercury, vindicates the municipal laws of South Carolina in relation to free negroes, and does that State justice on the subject. Mr. Winthrop, it will be remembered, misrepresented these laws during the last session of Congress, while the fugitive-slave law was pending, and refuse to retract his misrepresentations and slanders after he had been corrected as to the facts by Mr. Butler. The Raleigh Register, the organ of North Carolina Whigs, is also the organ of Massachusetts Whiggery, and the advocate of Mr. Winthrop's election as Governor of the latter State; and that, too, with a full knowledge that he voted against the fugitive-slave law.

The Raleigh Register is a fair specimen of that "resistance" which we should see among certain Southern Whigs, in case the fugitive-slave law should be evaded, modified, or repealed.

We take pleasure in laying before our readers today, the interesting Report to the President and Directors of the Greenville and Raleigh Plank Road Company, submitted in July last, by Mason Loomis, Esq., Civil Engineer. This Road is destined to be of much benefit to the region of country through which it is to pass, as well as to Greenville, Washington, and Raleigh. The enterprise has our best wishes for its success.

The Hillsborough Recorder permits itself to make the amusing expression that the State of "North Carolina is as true to Whig principles as any State in the Union." Will the Recorder be good enough to say what *Whig principles* are, and what the Editors, as Whigs, are for?

Advices from St. Petersburgh announce the opening of the railway from St. Petersburgh to Moscow on the 31st August, by the Emperor in person.

GREENVILLE PLANK ROAD.

To the President and Directors of the Greenville and Raleigh Plank Road Company.

GENTLEMEN: Agreeably to your instructions, I herewith transmit to you a Plot of a survey made between Tyer's Bridge and Raleigh, accompanying which is a statement of the general character of the Country, and also an estimate of the cost of construction and receipts of your contemplated Road. Between Tyer's Bridge and the Rail Road, two routes have been surveyed, one leading to Black Creek, and the other to Wilson. From the Rail Road to Raleigh but one, which leads from Wilson to Raleigh, passing through Stanhope and Wakefield.

As the survey was not intended as one for the location of the Road, but for the purpose of ascertaining the situation of different points along the contemplated route, and the character of the Country through which it may pass, with such other information as may be of service to you, the public Road was followed for the purpose of saving time and expense.

Accompanied by R. L. Myers, Esq., a member of your board, I also examined a route leading more direct from Wilson to Raleigh, which was found to be hilly and rocky in many places, and crossing streams which might be avoided by adopting the northern or Stanhope route.

The route by way of Stanhope would increase the distance some two miles, but a Plank Road could be constructed over it at less expense than the direct route. The grades also, on this route, would be much easier than those of the direct one, the bridges fewer and shorter, and the material for the road-bed better. These facts recommend the Stanhope Route as the most practicable. I shall therefore confine myself to the consideration of the Northern or Wilson Route passing through Stanhope, and the Southern or Black Creek Route.

THE BLACK CREEK ROUTE.

I have not examined this route personally, and can only give such information as I have been able to obtain from other sources. From Tyer's Bridge to Black Creek, the route would pass near the Great Contentnea Creek much of the way.

In the Eastern and Southern portions of the State, the Country near the streams is broken, especially that situated on the north side, and therefore to obtain a level road, they must be avoided.

A direct route from Tyer's Bridge to Black Creek would cross the Toisnot and Great Contentnea Creeks, requiring expensive bridges.

Between Black Creek and Raleigh, I know nothing of the general character of the Country, except that the streams in that section of the Country become larger and the banks higher and more broken as they extend farther South; and from these facts I conclude that the grading and bridging would be much more expensive on this than the Wilson route. This route would pass through or near Stantonsburg, to which place the Great Contentnea is navigable for a part of the year, which perhaps would divert a portion of the produce in its vicinity from your Road.

Black Creek is situated six miles nearer Wilmington, than Wilson, and according to the present rate of freightage from Wilson to Wilmington on the Rail Road, a barrel of produce would be carried for three cents less from Black Creek than from Wilson. This difference may seem inconsiderable at first, but when we consider that it is more than sufficient to pay one half the toll on an ordinary load for two horses, from the Rail Road to Greenville on a Plank Road, it is worthy of consideration.

The freightage, however, from the two places may be the same. But even should this be the case, then the location of Wilson is more favorable than that of Black Creek; for should the Rail Road Company reduce their freightage to the lowest possible rates for which they can afford to carry produce to market from the two places, so that they may compete with your Company, then the freightage to Wilmington must be less from Black Creek than from Wilson, as the distance is shorter. From Black Creek to Raleigh the route would pass within twelve or fourteen miles of Smithfield, from which place the Neuse River is navigable, which would to a greater or less extent draw off from your Road the produce of that section of Country. It would also pass near to, and parallel with the Central Rail Road and Northern Plank Road designed to pass between Fayetteville and Raleigh, the one already in course of construction, and the Company of the other organized and ready to commence operations. Your President informs me that along the line of this route, "conditional subscriptions" to the amount of some $6000 have been subscribed, provided your Road shall pass through Stantonsburg, Black Creek and Buelah.

I cannot say that these places are so situated that the most direct and practicable route would pass through, or so near to them as to meet their "conditions." If this should not be the case, then the sum subscribed would be diminished to some extent. I would here remark that it is important to the success of a Plank Road, or any Road, that individuals residing near it shall be so interested that self-interest will induce them to give it their patronage, care and influence.

THE WILSON ROUTE.

Under instructions from the President of your body, I have made a survey of this route from Tyer's Bridge to Wilson, for the purpose of the location of your Road, and find the route to be practicable and favorable, a plot of which I also present to you for your consideration; an estimate of which you will find on a sheet attached to this report. The country is so level that but little grading will be necessary. The White Oak and Toisnot Creeks are the only streams of any importance to be crossed, and require bridging. Timber is abundant. The "right of way," so far as I have been able to learn, will in most cases, be given, for and in consideration of the benefits which the Road will confer. With a few alterations I think this the best route which can be obtained from Tyer's Bridge to the Rail Road.

A Road located on this route would be as profitable as any other, built as cheaply, the right of way cost as little, and with less injury to the plantations through which it passes than any other line that could be traced out, as favorable as this one, in other respects. It is very important, however, that the right of way should be secured before an actual location shall be made, for in so doing it may be obtained at less cost and trouble. The distance is 27 miles, being 3 miles less than by the Public Road. The distance from Wilson to Raleigh by the Public Road is 51½ miles.

It may be reduced to about 46 miles, making the whole distance from Tyer's Bridge to Raleigh 73 miles, add to this 9¾ miles, the distance from Greenville to Tyer's Bridge, and it will make the whole distance from Greenville to Raleigh about 83 miles.

From Wilson to Eagle Rock, a distance of 36 miles, the country is very favorable for the construction of a Plank Road, the soil is a mixture of sand and clay, which may be easily graded and make an excellent Road-bed. The plank will last longer on this material than on sand, and the summer or earth Road will soon become compact and hard, thus obviating, to a great extent, a difficulty common to Plank Roads, that of passing. The timber also on this Route is abundant and can be obtained at reasonable prices. From Eagle Rock to Raleigh, a distance of 10 miles, the country is broken, and would be the most expensive portion of the route.

The timber is scarce, and would be necessary to obtain plank elsewhere, the average hauling of which would be about 7 miles. The same difficulties would be encountered on the Black Creek route, as on this, as it would be necessary to Cross the Neuse River in going to Raleigh, the general character of which is the same in this vicinity. This route passes through a section of country in which there are no means for transportation, except the public roads, which are generally in a condition not calculated to be used for such purposes.

On this account the lands are but poorly cultivated; and the Pine is abandoned after the first year, if used at all. An improvement such as you propose is needed here, if anywhere; the soil naturally fertile would be cultivated and improved, and the Pine, now so far distant from market as to render attention to this branch of industry unprofitable, would be profitably worked. This route is favorable in every respect. The Road would pass through a section of country for a great portion of its length favorable indeed for the construction of a Plank Road, both for cheapness and durability combined, and exempt from competition, except the Wilmington Rail Road over which it crosses; and which in my opinion will not affect your Road injuriously to a great extent.

There have been 64 shares of stock taken at Wilson, amounting to $1,600 and $4000 pledged in the vicinity of Stanhope, making in all $5,600. I think this amount could be increased by proper exertions.

I have thus given you the facts, so far as I have been able to obtain them, in relation to the two route. As I have no data, by which to make an estimate of the cost for constructing the Black Creek route, nor the receipts of the Road after completed, I must confine myself to the Wilson route in making my estimates. In order to present the subject more plainly to you, I have made four divisions which are as follows:

1st division, from Greenville to Tyer's Bridge, 9¾ miles, cost	$13,592 17
2nd division, from Tyer's Bridge to Wilson, 27 miles, cost	37,140 24
3d division, from Wilson to Eagle Rock, 36 miles, cost	49,640 32
4th division, from Eagle Rock to Raleigh, 10 miles, cost	17,438 20
Making 82¾ miles, cost	$117,740 93

In making my estimates I have guarded against making them too low, and I have no doubt but that the above sum will be found sufficient to complete your road.

The annual interest on $117,740 93, at 6 per cent, is	$7,064 46
To this add the salaries of 8 toll keepers, at $100 per annum each,	800 00
Salaries of Officers and contingent expenses,	1,500 00
Yearly repairs, $10 per mile,	827 50
Making the yearly cost for supporting the Road	$10,191 96

ESTIMATE OF INCOME.

It is estimated that six wagons of two horses each will leave Wilson for Greenville daily—37 miles, 2 cents per mile each way for 313 days, will make $2,779 44

A gentleman from the vicinity of Stanhope, has furnished me with the following statement, the accuracy of which is unquestionable: "Three fourths of the products of the north-eastern part of the State which seek the lower eastern markets, pass down the Hillsborough Road, and connect with our Road at Stanhope. This produce consists mainly of Flour and Tobacco. I estimate that 3 Wagons pass down daily laden with these products, which it is the interest of the producer to wagon to the lower part of the State, as the price there is uniformly better. There are 9 Distilleries near this place, which annually make 30,000 barrels of Spirits of Turpentine and Rosin. This amount would be greatly increased if the means for transportation were improved, and the Distilleries would send off *thousands of barrels* of common Rosin, which they now burn, because they cannot afford to haul it so far over a sandy Road for the price it brings after reaching market."

30,000 barrels yearly, would be about 95 barrels per day. Estimating 100 barrels per day, and five Wagons of two Horses would leave that region of country daily for Greenville; add to this number the three wagons which now pass, and it will make 8 wagons. 37 miles, 2 cents per mile each way, will make $5,709 12

Estimating 4 wagons to leave Raleigh for Greenville daily—82¾ miles, 2 cents each way,	4,247 25
Daily Stage,	1,036 03
Add for pleasure and way travel,	4,000 00
	14,892 40
Add the 6 wagons from Wilson to Greenville daily,	2,779 44
Total amount of receipts, yearly,	17,671 84
Deduct from this the interest on the capital Stock, and annual expenditures,	10,191 96
Leaving a surplus of	$7,479 88

Or more than 6 per cent.

Now if you lay by $4,500 of this at annual interest, it will amount to over $67,000 in eleven years. Allowing the road to last that length of time, and $810 per mile to rebuild it, the sum will be sufficient for that purpose.

Gentlemen, I can see no reason why your Road will not be a profitable one. So far as I know of the result of Plank Roads, and I have been intimately connected with them since their introduction into the United States, they have always been attended with the best success; and so far as I have been able to learn from other sources, reliable and authentic, the Stockholders have in every instance received a fair dividend on their investments.

In Canada, the Northern, Western and some of the Southern States, their utility has been fully tested. They can be used by all. They reach and benefit alike the rich and poor, every class of the people, the Producer, Merchant and Mechanic; affording a pleasant and speedy mode for travel, and a cheap and sure means for transportation.

Experience has taught us that in proportion as the means for communication and transportation are improved, highways made better, and distance shortened, bringing as it were different sections of the country nearer together, so that the various modes and customs of each may be more freely discussed among the people, and the cost for transportation diminished; so also in the same ratio, will the people be enlightened, the country improved, and its resources developed.

Plank Roads more than any other, attain this end. More cheaply constructed, and kept in repair at less expense than any other improved highway, they are best adapted to the wants and necessities of the people. The country through which they pass furnishes the material to construct them, so that the means used in their construction are kept at home.

At the North, and at the South also, in your own State, they have made valuable, Lands which before were valueless. If they are beneficial there, they will be doubly so here. Your sand soil renders them more necessary, and you have the best material with which to build them, better and more durable than the Northern States produce.

I would say in conclusion that if the same causes produce the same effects here as elsewhere, yours must be a profitable and beneficial Road, leading as it shall from tide water to the Capital of the State, and passing as it will through a section of country whose soil is fertile and susceptible of a high state of cultivation. As before stated you are exempt from competition; your country is level; you have but few streams to cross requiring expensive Bridges, and you have the best of timber and an abundance of it.

In view of these facts and advantages so peculiarly your own, and the uniform success of Plank Roads everywhere, demonstrated by experience, your prospects are such as to fully justify you in the vigorous prosecution of the work under your charge.

Respectfully submitted,

MASON LOOMIS, *Civil Engineer.*

The Plymouth Villager is altogether mistaken. We should be extremely sorry at its discontinuance, and hope that such a disaster may never happen to it. It amuses us wonderfully. There is nothing like the Villager either on the Earth, in the air above the Earth, or in the waters beneath the Earth, and its decease would be a public calamity. The Villager is also wrong when he says we did not forward him the Republican and Patriot of the 4th instant. Our paper was regularly forwarded as usual, and if it was not received at the office of the Villager, we are not to blame.

The extract from the Villager given in this paper of the 4th, was *verbatim et literatim,* and if it did not represent the former paper correctly it was not our fault. We can only advise him to be more careful in future. The Villager now corrects his article, and instead of threatening any gentleman with a coat of tar and feathers "who will come about here and *gainsay* we are Abolitionists," it was to be understood as saying, "and *again say* we are Abolitionists." We give the Villager the full benefit of his correction, and remark only in addition, that we dare say this threat will be quite sufficient to deter any one from making the charge he deprecates, as he seems to have entire control and to be the special friend of the "free negroes" of Washington!! In the mean time to do full justice to the Villager, we give an extract from that paper of the 17th, upon the re-opening of the Roanoke Inlet, which we assure our readers is one of the finest specimens of composition that ever appeared in its columns from the pen of the Editor:

"Let this Inlet but be re-opened, and the upper Roanoke country permitted by Plank Roads to facilitate the various productions of that country, and then may we anticipate the time, that Plymouth shall reach the station that nature has evidently designed that she should." *Goldsborough Rep. and Pat.*

IN A FIX. An editor in the western part of Michigan is in a fix. He dunned a subscriber for his subscription, which he refused to pay; and threatened to flog the editor if he stopped the paper.

[Correspondence of the Fayetteville Carolinian.]

WILMINGTON, Sept. 12, 1851.

The most important item of the week has been the appearance of the first number of the first daily paper ever published in North Carolina, for which we are indebted to Messrs. Fulton and Price, the energetic and popular proprietors of the Journal establishment. It is a very creditable affair, and deserves to be successful. Now that there is a daily mail between Wilmington and Fayetteville, I should think they might expect some subscribers in your town, to whom the price, six dollars per annum, would be small, in return for the daily and accurate reports of the Markets, etc., which are contained in this paper.

I was surprised to see in the Journal of the 10th, the day following the great speech of DUNCAN K. MCRAE, Esq., a qualified endorsement of the sentiments of that able and patriotic gentleman, upon the subject of secession, because I am of the impression that there is a wide difference between them. I shall not therefore undertake to determine how this agreement has happened, because I am pursuaded that odd as it may seem, the concord is the result of a misunderstanding. We are all in a measure secessionists, that is to say we all believe in the existence of the right of self-defence, as paramount to all positive forms of government, and wholly inalienable and indestructible under any circumstances.

No man can deny that the national and the State Governments are alike intended as barriers against tyranny, and serve to check mutual encroachment upon the rights of the people; that when every other means have utterly failed, it is the right and duty of the latter particularly to protect the public liberty by such measures (secession among them) as the "exigency may suggest and prudence justify;" but as I understand the matter, there is a disagreement between the Journal and Mr. McRae concerning the nature of this right, and the sources whence it is derived; and this difference I conceive to be of vast consequence to a proper understanding of our constitutional rights and obligations.

I did not have the pleasure of hearing the opening of Mr. McRae's argument, but I learn that upon this question he disclaimed party affiliation, and addressed himself to the large and respectable audience who were assembled to hear him as a southern man, upon matters of great interest to the whole southern people. I entered the building at the moment when, after having passed in review the operation of the Land, Revenue and Navigation laws of the Union upon the various sections of the country—how their effect had been always beneficial to the northern and destructive to the southern interests—he had arrived at the consideration of the late Adjustment Measures, and was examining in detail its various provisions—the admission of California, whose mongrel population—Chinese, Otaheitans, Timbuctoons, English, Dutch, Yankees and Irish, adventurers of all colors and almost all nations except the southern slaveholder, without a principle or sympathy in common—had by the hocus pocus of Gen. Taylor's cabinet been transformed into a State, and in that capacity, legislated to exclude southern property, before they had ascertained even the bounds of their dominion, or made the usual assignment to the United States of the public domain; and accompanied as that act was, by other irregularities—the admission of New Mexico and Utah, both and all of them territories acquired by an expenditure of Southern blood and treasure amounting to at least one half the cost,—with a principle equally unjust to the South, engrafted, according to Mr. Webster, upon their organic law; if, as contended by the North, the laws of Mexico were not abolished by the conquest, then he insisted that provision should have been made for the right to introduce slavery there it deemed advisable or advantageous. The abolition of the slave trade in the District of Columbia he characterized as a fatal blow to the entire institution, and a violation of the plighted faith of the nation, if not a palpable breach of the Constitutional compact. Nor was the fugitive-slave law a compensation for the extraordinary concessions upon our part, and exactions upon theirs. The principle which that law announces, and was intended to enforce, is already recognized, and is much better language in the Constitution. We gained a right that we enjoyed before, and which legislative enactments but served to degrade from its fundamental and organic character, in exchange for inestimable privileges which had been acquired by the best blood of the South. The Compromise, so called, was already a nullity, for he denied that the fugitive-slave law, which alone prevented it from appearing to be a surrender, was carried into effect in the spirit with which it was intended and expected to operate, but this was not to be anticipated when we reflect that this part of the compromise, although unquestionably demanded by every consideration of public policy and honor, and the most sacred constitutional obligations, did not receive the support of northern men as should have been extended to it. Were they acting in good faith?

* * * * * No fugitive, he contended, could be recovered even now, except at much personal risk, and at an expense exceeding his value. But the public sentiment at the north is universally opposed to the execution of the law; and after the cases of the two Crafts, Shadrach (the boxman,) and Sims, (who had to be stolen away at the dead hour of the night, although the marshal had the entire naval and military force of the U. S. to assist him,) shows that it is sheer folly to expect justice or honesty from that quarter. He contrasted the conduct of the Executive—and he said it was for no partizan purpose—at Boston and in the case of Gen. Quitman. The marshal who had utterly neglected his duty, and at a moment of intense expectation and interest, suffered the Crafts to escape from his hands, and after being repeatedly warned, took no precaution to overcome the violence of a furious mob, was yet continued in office, while the Governor of a sovereign southern State, merely suspected of a violation of an almost obsolete law, and as it appeared unjustly accused too, was harrassed with a criminal prosecution, and compelled to resign his office and attend trial hundreds of miles from his residence at the city of New Orleans. Such, continued the speaker, is the past; what reason have we to expect more indulgence and favor in the future? The time had actually arrived when the northern free-soil faction, trampling under foot the rights and franchises of the southern States, had acquired that preponderance and ascendency in the national councils, that without any amendment they may construe that instrument at pleasure.

In the second branch of the subject, the speaker presented the momentous question: What is the remedy? For himself he found no difficulty, and whatever might be the consequence to him individually—however untruly he might be represented—he declared that he was for Secession. He was no disunionist—he yielded to no man in attachment to the Union when its laws were properly administered—nor was he in favor of separate State action, and he counselled no immediate co-operation with other States for the purpose of withdrawing from the Union—all he asked was, that the South should unite in demanding the recognition of the right to secede. It might one day be useful; and he was understood to claim it as an inherent attribute of the State as a separate and independent sovereignty. It was a right reserved to her by the terms and nature of the federal compact, and in no way controlled or qualified by that instrument, but necessarily incident to and inseparable from a correct construction of it as a treaty between independent sovereignties for special purposes. In the exercise of this right she could at any time, and for any cause, lawfully arrest and defeat the laws of the Union. He avowed that with Judge Gaston, his "allegiance was due first to the State of North Carolina, and then to the United States, so far as her laws would allow." And here your correspondent, who nevertheless regards this doctrine as an error, whoever may support it, could not but admire and sympathize with the noble and heart-thrilling warmth with which Mr. McRae expressed his devotion to the interests and honor of the Old North State. She had, he stated, given himself not only birth, but from her bosom he had derived his sustenance. Her name was associated with his early and his maturer recollections—here the bones of his fathers lay, and here he prayed that his own might repose—when his right arm should be uplifted against her, upon any occasion, may it be stricken with paralysis—when his heart should cease to throb responsive to her glory, may it cease to throb at all.

The position of the speaker was further illustrated and supported by copious extracts from the writings and speeches of Iredell, Davie, McLean, Madison, Hamilton, and other distinguished patriots. He insisted that secession was no novelty in our history. The adoption of the Constitution in 1787 was an act of secession, for the Articles of Confederation contemplated a perpetual Union, and while North Carolina and Rhode Island were refusing to ratify it, the other States occupied towards them the position of seceding States. Secession was the only escape from the guilt of Treason and Rebellion. It must be presumed that our ancestors never would have created a government from which there was no escape but by means of a capital felony.

The act of secession would be the act of a State, a separate independent political body, and it would be absurd to hold that such an act could be denominated treason. Perhaps there were persons who did believe that a State or a sovereign could commit treason or rebellion, but their opinions are doubtless to be ascribed to the stress of circumstances or immaturity of judgment. No man of any information could maintain so absurd a proposition.

At about half past 10 o'clock, Mr. McRae concluded with a fine and deeply affecting allusion to the fate of Lopez and his gallant Americans—he blamed the general government for the failure of the expedition—he pointed to it as an example of the difficulty of acquiring liberty when once lost by concessions. We should make no further concession to Northern aggression. The conduct of Mr. Owen was indignantly and eloquently commented upon—the glorious opportunity which fortune had thus rarely presented him "of making himself," was pictured with singular force and felicity, and received the warm and universal applause of the large audience, who even at this late hour, remained to hear his concluding remarks.

I have endeavored to present you, and it must be conceded in a very imperfect and hasty manner, the principal points of this remarkable speech, which I regard as by far the ablest and most ingenious argument in favor of secession as a constitutional and reserved right, to which I have ever listened or read. However widely Mr. McRae may have departed in his views of the Constitution from the constructions which I may find leisure to show were approved of by the founders of our Republic, no man can deny the sincerity of his convictions, the genuineness of his patriotism, and the superiority of his talents.

C—L.

Meeting of the Citizens of Newbern.

It being known to the citizens of the town of Newbern, that a vessel, the property of Rodney French, of Massachusetts, had arrived at our Port soliciting, employment; a portion of the citizens of the town assembled in public meeting at the Court-house, on the 17th instant.

When Matthew A. Outton was called to the Chair, and Wm. G. Bryan appointed Secretary. After the meeting was organized, the following preamble and resolutions were reported, read and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, in the late attempts to reclaim fugitive slaves in the State of Massachusetts, which slaves had escaped from their lawful owners in the Southern States, Rodney French, a citizen of the town of New Bedford, in the aforesaid State of Massachusetts, was foremost in the lead of the opposition to the execution of the law under which said slaves were claimed to be restored to their owners, and the said Rodney French did by his acts and public speeches endeavor to influence and excite the abolition party of his town to resist the execution of the Laws of the United States, and in said speeches he called on the fugitive slaves and free negroes to arm themselves and prevent the taking away runaway slaves, and whereas the said Rodney French has a vessel now in our port soliciting Southern men for employment, and in view of these facts, We do

Resolve, That we, the citizens of the town of Newbern in meeting assembled, do pledge ourselves to give the said French no support, no aid, no employment, whereby he may receive one *cent* from us, a portion of the people of the South, of whom he has been so liberal in his abuse, and further that all outrexertions shall be used with our fellow citizens to influence them from patronising the said vessel, so that she shall go away without a barrel of freight.

Resolved, That the Masters and owners of lighters be requested not to lighter said vessel over the Swash.

Resolved, That the Intendant be requested to have the said vessel searched, and place a watch over her until she leaves the port.

Resolved, That our sister towns in the State be requested not to employ said vessel or any other owned by said French—nor countenance any individual connected with said Rodney French in any way whatever.

Resolved, That to that portion of the North who have manifested a disposition to carry out in good faith the fugitive slave law, we extend the hand of fellowship, and we shall always greet them with a hearty welcome.

Resolved, That the Secretary be requested to send a copy of these proceedings to said Rodney French.

Resolved, That the Newbernian, North State Whig, Republican and Patriot, and Wilmington papers, be requested to publish these proceedings.

M. A. OUTTEN, *Chairman.*

WM. G. BRYAN, *Secretary.*

[Telegraphed for the Baltimore Sun.]

Christiana Outrage.

Decision of Justice Reigart—Prisoners Committed on the Charge of Treason and Murder—Recovery of Dickinson Gorsuch, &c.

COLUMBIA, PA., Sept. 25, 1851. The examination of the prisoners charged with a participation in the murder of Mr. Edward Gorsuch, was closed at Lancaster this morning, when the following decision was given by Justice John F. Reigart:

After a careful examination into this melancholy tragedy, which occurred on the morning of September 11th, in the County of Lancaster, and from the solemn oaths and affirmations of good and respectable citizens—their testimony before us—we are satisfied that Edward Gorsuch, of Maryland, whilst in pursuit of his own property, in the township of Jadsburg, was cruelly murdered by an armed band of blacks, aided and abetted by whites. That others were severely wounded, and the officer of the United States Government was resisted by force and arms, whilst in the performance of his duty, under the authority of the acts of Congress, is also testified to. Without commenting upon that which will ever be lamented by the good citizens of this county, who are ever ready to respect and obey those laws made by the people themselves, we feel it to be our solemn duty to commit Castner Hannaway, Elijah Lewis, John Morgan, Henry Simms, and Jacob Moore, charged with the crime of treason against the United States, and aiding and abetting in the murder of Edward Gorsuch, a worthy citizen of the State of Maryland.

The parties were immediately committed to jail, the offence not being bailable.

I am happy to inform you that Dickinson Gorsuch is rapidly recovering, and expects to be able to start home next week.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

Lewis and Hannaway and Three Negroes Committed for Treason—Discharge of Six and Committal of Seven Others—Contest of Counsel, &c.

LANCASTER, Sept. 25. The magistrate, at nine o'clock this morning, gave his decision in the case of the Christiana rioters brought to this place. He directed that the two whites, Lewis and Hannaway, and three blacks, be committed to the custody of the U. S. Marshal, to be taken to Philadelphia, and there to be tried for high treason against the United States.

At ten o'clock the examination of the thirteen prisoners commenced. The magistrate directed that six of them be discharged, and that the remaining seven be taken to Philadelphia for trial.

The excitement here has subsided, and the community are satisfied with the decisions of the magistrate.

There was considerable sparring between the counsel at the winding up of the case. Mr. Thompson, the District Attorney, deserves much credit for the energy and skill which he has displayed.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES. The following table of the number of pounds of various articles to a bushel, may be of interest to some of our farming friends:

Of wheat, sixty pounds.
Of shelled corn, fifty-six pounds.
Of corn in the cob, seventy pounds.
Of rye, fifty-six pounds.
Of barley, forty-eight pounds,
Of potatoes, sixty pounds.
Of beans, sixty pounds.
Of bran, twenty pounds.
Of clover seed, sixty pounds.
Of timothy seed, forty-five pounds.
Of flax seed, fifty-six pounds.
Of hemp seed, forty-four pounds.
Of buckwheat, fifty-two pounds.
Of blue grass seed, fourteen pounds.
Of castor beans, forty-six pounds.
Of dried peaches, thirty-three pounds.
Of dried apples, twenty-four pounds.
Of onions, fifty-seven pounds.
Of salt, fifty pounds.

[For the Standard.]

BEWARE OF IMPOSITION.

As your paper, Mr. Editor, has an extensive circulation and is justly considered the guardian and defender of our rights, I hope this notice to the travelling world will find a place in its columns. Three others and myself took passage a few days since on the back line of Stages from Raleigh to this place (Fayetteville,) with the understanding that we should reach here in time for the line to Camden, S. C., or by 2 o'clock the night after leaving Raleigh, professing to give us comfortable passage, &c., &c.

Now it is right and proper that the public should know, that instead of finding the usual comforts of staging, that we encountered teams wholly unable to perform their routes, that we were forced to walk over all hills, sandy places, and frequently put our shoulders to the wheels and push for a considerable time, and instead of reaching Fayetteville in time for the Camden stage, which leaves at twelve, we did not arrive until eight o'clock the morning after leaving Raleigh. I hope that this state of affairs will have a stop put to them or else travellers will take some other route for the *Camden Railroad*. Five dollars for such passage will not be tolerated by the travelling public. Yours truly,

A TRAVELLER.

Sept. 28, 1851.

A HARD HIT.

The Editor of the Wilmington Commercial, a Whig paper, in the course of some able and pointed comments on the Christiana outrage, says:

"Let men beware how they plaster over these grievances, with appeals to patriotism and love for the Union—a love which exists nowhere stronger nor with a more pure and holy impulse, than in the South—such will be the record of the faithful historian. Presidential issues may for a season lull the storm, and give a variant direction to the public mind, through the exertions of a *hireling press, purchased politicians, and greedy expectants*. But the question will come to a settlement. The South will not live under a system that grants her *toleration* where the Constitution and all the elements that created this republic and brought it to its present state of grandeur and glory, award a *right*—an honored and acknowledged right.

It is the fashion of those who would be esteemed the rampant champions of the administration, and the best friends of the Whig party, to accuse those of being disunionists, who speak the truth to the people in respect to the prospects before us. Some of these fellows would sell the Union, if the patronage they get for being Union men could be doubled on the other score. The truest friend is he who tells the truth—so he is the truest friend of the Union who warns the people of the dangers that assail it. The pillars of allegiance resting in the hearts of the people can alone preserve this Union. When it is attempted to uphold it by government patronage and the Central Power, it will either live but in name, under a consolidated Despotism, or else be dissolved, with results in perspective that defy all human calculation."

We invite the particular attention of such Whigs as the Editor of the Register and Mr. Stanly, to that portion of the above which we have printed in *italics*.

[Telegraphed for the Washington Union.]

Revolution in Northern Mexico—Success of the Insurgents.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 25. The steamship Mexico arrived to-day, with later advices from Texas.

The long-threatened revolution has commenced on the Rio Grande, and promises to be of a most formidable character. The insurgents, after capturing the government funds, had marched to join Carabajal, who was concentrating his forces near Monterey. The El Paso mail-rider had been attacked by the Indians.

It is said that the insurgents had 2,000 men, under General Guerrera.

Election of a New York Episcopal Bishop.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26. The Protestant Episcopal convention elected Rev. Dr. Creighton bishop on the 8th ballot. Of the clerical vote, 91 were necessary to a choice, and Creighton received 105. Of the lay vote, 85 were necessary, and Creighton received 87; Wainwright, 77; scattering, 2. Creighton was then declared unanimously chosen.

Destructive Conflagration—Millions of Property Destroyed—loss of Life, &c.

BUFFALO, Sept. 26th. A terrible conflagration broke out last night, which has just been subdued. All that part of the city known as the Point, extending between Canal and Terrace streets, covering ten acres of ground, has been consumed. Thousands of poor people are rendered houseless by this calamity, and millions of property consumed. One dead body has been found in the ruins, and a number of firemen are seriously injured.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION IN MARYLAND. The election for members of Congress, in the State of Maryland, takes place on Wednesday the first of October.

The following are the candidates in the respective districts of the State:

	Whigs.	*Democrats.*
1.	*Richard I. Bowie, Thos. F. Bowie, (Ind.)	
2.	Jacob Philip Roman,	*Wm. T. Hamilton,
3.		*Edward Hammond,
4.	Thos. Yates Walsh.	Wm. Pinkney Whyte,
5.	*Alexander Evans,	Hiram McCollough,
6.	Daniel M. Henry, Jos. S. Cottman, (Ind.)	James A. Stewart,

*Late members.

AN INTERESTING INCIDENT. A correspondent has sent us, in account of the late meeting in Albany, of the American Association for the advancement of Science the following noble and toughing instance of magnamity, alike honorable to the parties concerned in it, and to human nature itself.

At the closing meeting on Saturday afternoon, one of the most interesting occurrences ever witnessed in this Association took place. It is well known to many that a difficulty has prevailed for some years among some geologists and naturalists, originating at first with professional matters, but afterwards becoming personal. A lawsuit took place in the spring, growing out of this difficulty, between Dr. Emmons, of Albany, and Professors Agassiz and Hall. Most of the scientific men in the country sided with one party or the other, and much hard feeling has been manifested.

On Saturday, after passing resolutions of respect to the memory of Dr. Morton, the distinguished naturalist of Philadelphia, Dr. Emmons, whom many considered to be deeply agrieved, arose, and with some complimentary remarks, proposed a resolution of thanks to his heretofore bitter opponent, the President of the Association, Prof. Agassiz. Such a proceeding, so unexpected, caused the President no little embarrassment. He blushed, hesitated, and then with the whole souled magnanimity for which he is noted, stepped forward in the assembly, and gave to Dr. Emmens, the man to whom he had not spoken for years, a free and cordial embrace and greeting. The enthusiasm and excitement of the Association manifested itself in loud applause, and this act of Prof. Agassiz was immediately followed by others, and, in a moment, the difference of years were settled. Another suit, which was also pending, has, in consequence of this, been withdrawn.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

RALEIGH AND GASTON RAILROAD. The Directors of this road had a meeting in Raleigh on Thursday. George W. Mordecai, Esq., was elected President of the road, who generously declined to receive any compensation for his services. H. D. Bird, Esq., of Petersburg, was appointed Engineer and Superintendant, in consequence of his skill and experience in works of this kind, and facilities at command to commence at once its reconstruction. His connection is to cease so soon as the work is completed. We learn from Raleigh that it is proposed to obtain a part of the iron from the South-side road, who have an overstock on hand, and that operations for rebuilding will commence without delay. We have assurances, from the same quarter, that the kindest feeling pervades all that section of country through which the road passes, towards our port, and every facility will be afforded us should the connection be formed.

Norfolk Argus.

FAYETTEVILLE MERCHANTS. We learn that our merchants have brought in large stocks of goods this season, and of a superior quality. Country merchants desirous of purchasing goods at wholesale will find it to their advantage to patronize Fayetteville. Our merchants will sell on favorable terms.

Carolinian.

OUTRAGE. On the return of Gov. Johnston and his escort from Tamaqua to Pottsville, on Monday night, a most villainous attack was made upon them after leaving the cars, by a party of rowdies at Mount Carbon. A pistol was discharged, whether at the Governor or not is unknown, but fortunately without taking effect upon any one. Clubs and stones then followed, striking several persons and injuring them considerably. The attack was made at a late hour. Four persons were arrested and brought before Esquire Reed, on Thursday afternoon, but no one appearing to prove their identity with the rioters they were discharged. Two persons knocked down with stones or clubs thrown at the party, were walking close beside the Governor. *Philadelphia News.*

The News calls this a "gross outrage." It was, but then it was committed upon a most outrageous object.

THE MARKETS.

WILMINGTON, September 27. Sale of 130 bags of Rio Coffee at 9 cents; 600 barrels of soft turpentine at $2 10, and a small lot of hard at $1 30; spirits turpentine held at 27 cents; sales of shingles at $3 25 per M. for inferior, and $3 50 for common.

PETERSBURG, September 27. Tobacco dull at the following prices: Lugs from $1 to $5 50; short leaf $5 50 to $6 50; manufacturing $8 to $10. Transactions in cotton limited, at 8¾ cents. Corn 65 cents, and wanted; flour from $4 to $5; bacon, very scarce, and 12 cents hog round.

NEW YORK, September 26. Sales of 50,000 bushels mixed corn at 40 cents; sales of 800 bales of cotton at 9¾ for middling Orleans and 9¼ for upland.

FAYETTEVILLE, September 27. Bacon 15 to 16½ cents; cotton 7 to 8 cents; corn 95 to $1 per bushel; flour $4 90 to $5 35; wheat, per bushel, 80 cts. Trade rather dull.

DIED,

Of congestive fever, on the morning of the 8th ult., at the residence of Mr. Robert Brodnax, in Rockingham county, N. C., Mrs. Susan Mary Brodnax, daughter of Chief Justice Ruffin, and wife of John W. Brodnax.

Near Gaston, in Halifax county, on Thursday the 18th ult., Col. Howell Hawkins, aged about 45 years. He was a man of great integrity and much respected by all who knew him.

At the residence of his brother, Dr. Edmund Strudwick, in Hillsborough, on the 24th September, Dr. William F. Strudwick, of Demopolis, Alabama, in the 42d year of his age.

FALL TRADE--1851.

Southern Trade will soon Insure SOUTHERN RIGHTS.

I AM now receiving from Petersburg, Richmond, Norfolk and Baltimore, my Fall and Winter supply of **Groceries, Dry Goods, Crockery, China and Hard Ware,** carefully selected for the season, at moderate prices for cash, or on a short credit to *punctual* customers. I expect to keep on hand in addition to the above, Salt, Fish, Flour and Bacon, Iron of different sizes, Nails of an excellent quality, with all necessary articles kept in a Village Store. I will take in exchange for Goods, Corn, Wheat, Oats, Fodder, Flax-seed, Bees-wax and Cotton, or Tow Cloth, with any other produce that may suit in my line of business. Call at the Brick Store near the Bank.

THOMAS W. HOLDEN.

P. S. I will attend to any Commission business, or forwarding of Goods, so as to satisfy those who may intrust them to me. T. W. H.

October 1, 1851. 95—

PIANOS! PIANOS!!

THIS day received at the North Carolina Music Store, another splendid lot of 7, 6½ and 6¾ octave Pianos from one of the best manufacturing establishments in New York.

K. W. PETERSILIA.

Raleigh, October 1, 1851. 95—

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership of Barrett, Newsom and Holden was dissolved on the 28th of last December. This is therefore to request all persons having claims against the Company to present them without delay, as we wish the business closed.

BARRETT, NEWSOM & HOLDEN.

Milton, N. C., Oct. 1, 1851. 95—3t.

NOTICE.

MY WIFE, SALLY GOOCH, having left my bed and board without my consent, this is to forewarn all persons from trusting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting. Neither will I pay any thing which may be brought against me on account of her conduct.

DANIEL GOOCH.

Raleigh, Sept. 27, 1851. 887—3t.wpd.

OLD AXES MADE NEW.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he has taken the stand formerly occupied by Mr. Silas Burns, and that he is prepared to execute any Job in his line as Blacksmith, particularly OLD AXES MADE NEW. Having served his Apprenticeship with Mr. Burns, he flatters himself that he will perpetuate the character heretofore sustained by that Establishment.

My GRIST MILL is in good order; all Corn brought to it will be strictly and promptly attended to by

RALPH M. ANDREWS.

Raleigh, October 1, 1851. 887—w6m.

NEGRO RUNAWAY.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber on the 8th ultimo, a Negro man named JOSHUA, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, rather bright, and about 30 years of age. He can do tolerable work as a shoemaker, and carried off shoemaker's tools with him.

It is supposed that he will endeavor to make his way to a free State, as he has once before attempted to do. A reward of $25 will be given for his delivery to the Subscriber, or $10 for his confinement in any jail within the State so that I can get him.

W. T. BROOKS.

Wake Forest College, Oct. 1. 887—3tw.

Register and Spirit of the Age copy three times, and forward accounts to this office.

MUSIC AND PIANOS.

JUST RECEIVED, at the North Carolina Music Store, 2,000 pieces of new and elegant *Music*, among which may be found the songs of Miss Catharine Hayes, with correct lithographs of the "Swan of Erin." Also, the Bloomer Waltzes and Polkas, with splendid colored vignettes of the Bloomer; also, Passadita, &c.

K. W. PETERSILIA.

September 26, 1851. 94—tf.

☞ The Register and Star copy.

TEACHER WANTED.

THE Undersigned, Trustees of Pleasant Hill Academy, Lenoir County, will give a salary of *Four Hundred Dollars and board*, per annum, to any Southern gentleman who can come well recommended, producing testimonials of good moral character, and of his entire qualification to prepare Students for Chapel Hill University.

Our Academy is well situated as regards health and good society, in the upper edge of Lenoir County, near White Hall, Wayne County. It is desirable that our School should commence by the 20th October, or sooner, if possible. Direct to either one of the Trustees, Jericho P. O., Wayne County, N. C.

A. W. WOOTEN,
W. PIPKIN,
C. ROUSE,
R. ROUSE,
Trustees.

Sept. 27, 1851. 94—4t.

Comprehensive Tables

FOR the calculations of Earth Work, as connected with Railways, Canals, Docks, Harbors, &c., giving the quantities for each Base and Slope at one view, with a Practical Treatise on Earth Work in general. By Edward G. Hughes, Civil Engineer. For sale by

H. D. TURNER.

Raleigh, Sept. 27, 1851. 94—

NEW BOOKS.

THE Fate—a Tale of Stirring Times, by G. P. R. James.

The Stone-Mason of Saint Point—a Village Tale, by Lamartine. Received this day by

H. D. TURNER.

Raleigh, Sept. 27, 1851. 94—

FOR NEW YORK.

THE New and Elegant Double Engine side wheel Steamship

ROANOKE,

1200 tons burthen, LEWIS PARRISH, Commander,

Will leave City Point on TUESDAY EVENING, 23d inst., at 8 o'clock, for New York, and will continue to leave

Every Tuesday, at the same Hour.

Returning, the Roanoke will leave New York

Every Saturday Evening at 4 o'clock,

Making the trip in about thirty hours.

☞ Passage and Fare, to or from New York, $10.

☞ For Freight or Passage, apply to

SAMUEL G. BAPTIST,
Petersburg, Va.

Petersburg, Sept., 1851. 887—5tw.

MARBLE WORK & IRON RAILINGS.

JOHN STRUTHERS & SON,

No. 360 Market-Street, Philadelphia,

Furnish all kinds of Marble Work,

MANTELS, MONUMENTS, TOMBS, &C.,

At the most reasonable rates, and work warranted equal to any house in the Union.

MORE & GALLAGHER,

Corner of Broad & Coates Streets,

PHILADELPHIA,

MANUFACTURE

ALL KINDS OF IRON RAILINGS,

For Enclosures, Balconies, Verandahs, and any FANCY IRON WORK,

On the most reasonable terms. Orders attended to with dispatch.

September 27, 1851. 94—6m

MOUNT ALBAN INSTITUTE.

THIS Institution is very pleasantly situated on the Georgetown Heights, the prospect from it embracing the City of Washington, the Potomac for some miles, and the town of Alexandria. It is designed to extend to a *limited number* of boys the benefit of a good, practical, Christian education. It seeks to combine the advantages of thorough academical instruction with the proper discipline of a Christian home.

The next regular session will begin November 1st. Parents who for any cause desire an earlier admission may confer with the Rector.

Applications for admission of pupils, or for further information, may be addressed, Rev. ANTHONY TEN BROECK, Georgetown, D. C.

REFERENCES:

The Bishop of Maryland and Hugh Davey Evans, LL. D., Baltimore.
Hon. E. F. Chambers, Kent county, Maryland
Aaron O. Dayton, Esq., Fourth Auditor of the Treasry, Washington.
Evan Lyons, Esq., Georgetown.
W. Beverhout Thompson, Pittsborough, North Carolina.
Col. Hallowel, St Mary's, Georgia.

September 27, 1851. 94—3t.

HARPER'S HOME FOR LEASE.

THAT well known and desirable stand as a country store, 33 miles southwest of Petersburg, in the county of Brunswick, on the main road leading from Petersburg to North Carolina. The houses are newly fitted up, and all in neat order. The Dwelling has 5 rooms and the Storehouse 4. There is a Grist Mill and a Presbyterian Church on the premises, and several most excellent Schools near at hand. On the opposite side of the road are a small dwelling and outhouses, with about 60 acres of land attached; with all the materials ready to construct a Tannery, and a supply of bark for one year; ten able bodied men standing with tools in hand ready to erect it to suit the wishes and taste of a renter. Provisions of all kinds can be furnished to renters on the premises, and time given if desired.

The neighborhood for morality and gentility, is not to be surpassed.

Possession given any day.

Address J. W. HARPER,

Harper's Home, Brunswick, Va. 95—2w.

To all whom it may Concern.

BALTIMORE, January 24, 1851.

I HEREBY give notice, that no person has a right to sell "Buck's Patent Cooking Stove," in the State of North Carolina, except my authorized agent, or use the same unless purchased of me or my agent, I being the sole proprietor of the Patent-right for said State, by assignment and power of Attorney from Darius Buck, patentee, as is recorded in U. S. Patent Office, in Liber VI, page 114. And further, that I will prosecute all persons infringing on said patent.

BURR PECK.

N. B. JOSEPH WOLTERING, of Raleigh, N. C., is my only authorized agent. B. P.

NOTICE.

HAVING seen the above notice published in the Raleigh Standard, under date the 8th of February, 1851, to avoid mi-apprehension, we hereby notify the public that we have full authority to sell "Buck's Patent *Improved* Cooking Stove" to any person whatever, any where. Our agent in Raleigh, Mr. WM. J. LOUGEE, is fully authorized to sell for us the above Stoves.

BOOTH & SOMMERS,
Petersburg, Va.

Sept. 27, 1851. 94—3t.

E. L. HARDING & CO.,

WOULD observe, that, as the season draws on, for Fall and Winter Clothing, they have anticipated the wants of the people, and would be pleased to show all who may favor them with a call, their assortment, consisting of

Drab, Black, and Blue Beaver Cloth Overcoats and Sacks.

We would call your attention particularly to the assortment of Overcoats, as it embraces every desirable and late style. Our PANTS are excellent. Fastidious as well as men of Fashion, can here find something to please them, let their tastes be as various as our calls, and in fact, the only difficulty will be to choose from, rather than to find any particular style or color.

In the assortment of VESTS, you will find rich Cut Velvet, Merinos of all colors, Silk, light and dark Cassimere and Valencia, some of them really beautiful.

Our furnishing Department is complete and full, and we hardly deem it necessary for us to enumerate all the articles comprised under that head. You will find however, a large assortment of Shirts, Drawers, Gloves, Suspenders, Cravats, H'd'k'fs, Socks, Cotton and Merino.

Call and examine our stock, we shall be glad to show our goods at all times, regardless of trouble, sale or no sale.

E. L. HARDING.

Telegraph Building, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, Sept. 29, 1851. 94—

PAINTING, GLAZING, &C.

THE Subscriber takes occasion to remind the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country, that he is still engaged in

PAINTING

in all its various branches; and he only asks a trial to be approved, and to give satisfaction to those who may employ him.

The Subscriber is now using the oxide of zinc, in inside Painting, which leaves a beautiful gloss. Specimens can be seen at Mr. Lougee's Tin Shop.

Thankful for past encouragement the Subscriber respectfully solicits a continuance of the same, with the assurance that no pains or labor will be spared to give satisfaction. WILLIAM E. OVERBY.

N. B. My shop is on Wilmington Street, in Dr. Cooke's building. Orders may be left there, or at Wil liams, Haywood & Co. W. E. O.

Raleigh, August 4, 1851. 78—3mi.

ORVIS' Celebrated Corn Starch, for Puddings, Pies, &c.

Just received at TUCKER'S.

Raleigh, September 24, 1851. 93—

BAGGING, ROPE AND TWINE.

A LARGE supply, just received and for sale cheap, by W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Raleigh, September 24, 1851. 93—

Elements of Algebra,

BY Elias Loomis, Professor in the New York University. Received this day by

H. D. TURNER.

Raleigh, Sept. 27, 1851. 94—

SHIRTS! SHIRTS!

PADDED Yoke Seam Shirts—a few dozen just received, fine quality. E. L. HARDING, & Co.

leigh, July 26th, 1851. 77—

ALARMING NEWS BY TELEGRAPH

WAR DECLARED BY SPAIN!!!

We have just received a despatch by Telegraph from Baltimore from the old-established House of

PYFER & CO.

No. 1 Light St. Baltimore, Md.

In which they unreservedly express their opinion, deduced from voluminous documents just received from their Madrid Correspondent, (all of which they positively assure us have been compiled with the greatest care from the MOST AUTHENTIC SOURCES IN MADRID,) that there will be no belligerent attitude assumed by Spain towards this Country; and consequently it has been decided that

SALTPETRE WILL NOT EXPLODE,

except in its legitimate sphere of promulgating the sale and prompt payment of

HANDSOME PRIZES.

By their truly fortunate and far-famed house.

BEAUTIFUL LUCK AGAIN.

EVERY DRAWING

PYFER & CO. SELL THE PRIZES.

BEHOLD THE BEAUTIES.

$40,000, Whole Ticket, sent to South Carolina.
$36,000, Whole Ticket, sent to Tennessee.
$20,000, Half Ticket, sent to North Carolina.
$15,000, Half Ticket, sent to Virginia.
$12,000, Half Ticket, sent to Pennsylvania.
$10,000, Quarter Ticket, sent to Tennessee.
$8,000, Quarter Ticket, sent to South Carolina.

Pyfer & Co. sell all the Good Prizes!

☞ Orders promptly answered, when addressed to

PYFER & CO.

No. 1 Light St. Baltimore, Md.

Brilliant Schemes for October, 1851.

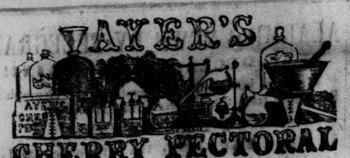
Confidence Strictly Observed.

Date Oct.	Capital Prizes.	No. of Ballots.	Price of Tickets.	Price of Packages.
1	$35,000	78 Nos 16 drawn	$10	$30 00
2	21,500	75 Nos 12 drawn	5	18 50
3	20,000	75 Nos 15 drawn	5	15 00
4	38,000	78 Nos 13 drawn	10	35 00
6	27,000	75 Nos 14 drawn	8	25 00
7	25,000	78 Nos 13 drawn	5	18 50
8	30,000	75 Nos 13 drawn	10	35 00
9	20,000	78 Nos 12 drawn	5	18 50
10	15,000	75 Nos 14 drawn	4	12 00
11	48,503	75 Nos 12 drawn	15	50 00
13	26,000	78 Nos 15 drawn	8	25 00
14	20,000	75 Nos 12 drawn	5	18 50
15	30,000	78 Nos 13 drawn	10	35 00
16	24,000	75 Nos 13 drawn	5	18 50
17	20,000	78 Nos 15 drawn	5	15 00
18	37,500	75 Nos 12 drawn	10	35 00
20	25,000	75 Nos 12 drawn	8	28 00
21	18,000	78 Nos 13 drawn	5	18 50
22	30,000	75 Nos 15 drawn	10	30 00
23	17,700	78 Nos 13 drawn	5	18 50
24	15,000	75 Nos 14 drawn	4	12 00
25	80,000	78 Nos 12 drawn	20	75 00
27	27,500	75 Nos 15 drawn	8	25 00
28	20,000	78 Nos 13 drawn	5	18 50
29	34,000	75 Nos 12 drawn	10	35 00
30	16,312	78 Nos 12 drawn	5	18 50
31	20,000	75 Nos 12 drawn	5	18 50

PLEASE OBSERVE.

The price of Packages of Quarter Tickets only, is advertised above.

The Managers



For the Cure of

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, CROUP, ASTHMA, WHOOPING COUGH AND CONSUMPTION.

This remedy is offered to the community with the confidence we feel in an article which seldom fails to realize the happiest effects that can be desired. So wide is the field of its usefulness and so numerous the cases of its cures, that almost every section of the country abounds in persons, publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs, by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of its kind, is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs, which are incident to our climate. And not only in the formidable attacks upon the lungs, but for the milder varieties of Colds, Coughs, Hoarseness, &c , and for children it is the pleasantest and safest medicine that can be obtained. No family should be without it, and those who have tried it, never will.

Read the opinion of the following Gentlemen, who will be recognized in the various sections of country where they are located—each and all as merchants of the first class and of the highest character—as the oldest and most extensive Wholesale Dealers in Medicine with an experience unlimited on the subject of which they speak. If there is any value in the judgment of experience, see

This Certificate.

We, the undersigned, Wholesale Druggists, having been for long acquainted with Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, hereby certify our belief that it is the best and most effectual remedy for Pulmonary Complaints ever offered to the American People. And we would, from our knowledge of its composition, and extensive usefulness, cordially commend it to the afflicted as worthy their best confidence, and with the firm conviction that it will do for their relief all that medicine can do.

Henshaw, Edmunds & Co., Boston, Mass.
Reese & Coulson, Baltimore, Maryland.
Haviland, Harrall & Co., Charleston, S. C.
Jacob S. Farrand, Detroit, Michigan.
T. H. McAllister, Louisville, Kentucky.
Francis & Walton, St. Louis, Missouri.
Joseph Tucker, Mobile, Alabama.
Haviland, Risley & Co , Augusta, Ga.
M. A. Stantos & Son, Norfolk, Va.
John Gilbert & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Z. D. & W. H. Gilman, Washington, D. C.
J. Wright & Co., New Orleans, La.
Watson, Wall & Co., Fort Wayne, Indiana.
C. C. Richmond & Co., San Francisco, California.
Lewis & Ames, Tallahasse, Florida.
B. R. Strong, Knoxville, Tennessee.
Stiller, Slade & Co., Lexington, Mississippi.
N. D. Labadie, Galveston, Texas.
Joseph M. Turner, Savannah, Ga.
Wade, Eckstein & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

With such assurances, and from such men, no stronger proof can be adduced, except that found in its effects upon trial.

Prepared and sold by James C. Ayer, Practical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

Sold in Raleigh by Williams, Haywood & Co., and by Druggists throughout the State.

September 6, 1851. 884—w3m.

HORSE DOCTORING.

THE Subscriber takes occasion to inform the public that he has been engaged for some thirty-two years in treating the diseases incident to Horses, and that, out of four hundred and twenty-two cases, he has lost but twenty-seven. The Subscriber has written out a small book upon the subject of such diseases as horses are liable to, with directions as to the best mode of treating these diseases. The price of this work is as follows:

One copy,	50
A club of seven,	$3 00
A club of ten,	4 50
A club of twenty-one,	9 00
A club of thirty,	13 00

And so on in proportion. The subscriber has consented to make this publication at the request of many friends. His remedies for diseases in that noble animal, the Horse, speak for themselves.

Those desirous to obtain a copy or copies of this work, will please address the subscriber, post-paid, at Raleigh, Wake Co., N. C. HARDY HORTON.

Sept.. 10, 1851. 885—6tw.

A VALUABLE PLANTATION
In Halifax County,
FOR SALE!

THE UNDERSIGNED, as Agent for the Heirs at Law of Austin Plummer, deceased, offers for sale the Plantation on which the said Austin Plummer resided at his death, lying on Fishing Creek in Halifax County, about four miles from Ransom's Bridge and adjoining the lands of Col. John H. Harrison, John H. Carlyle and others, and containing 2,500 Acres.

The said land is well adapted to the growth of Corn, Cotton, Wheat and Tobacco, and much of the Plantation is fresh and the whole under excellent fences.

The buildings consist of a new two story Dwelling house, good stables and barns and all necessary out buildings.

The said land is offered on a long credit and on the most accommodating terms.

Persons desiring to purchase will please address the undersigned at Warrenton, or Joseph B. Batchelor, at Halifax.

The land will be shown by Mr. John H. Carlisle, who resides near it. KEMP PLUMMER.

July 20th, 1851. 878—wSw.

State of North Carolina, Nash Co.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Aug. Term, 1851.

Neverson W. Cooper and wife Martha, James C. Green and wife Mary, Thomas Battle, Elizabeth B. Battle, Nannie K. Battle, Lawrence B. Battle, Tip Battle, *vs.* William Battle. Petition for Division of Land.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Wm. Battle is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks, in the North Carolina Standard, for the said Wm. Battle to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Nash, at the Court House in Nashville, on the 2nd Monday of November next, and plead, answer, or demur, or the Petition will be taken pro confesso as to him, and heard accordingly.

Witness, G. W. Ward, Clerk of our said Court at office the 2nd Monday of August, A. D., 1851.

G. W. WARD, C. C. C.

Sept. 10. [Pr. adv. $5 62 1-2] 881—6w.

State of North Carolina, Martin Co.

IN EQUITY.

Timothy W. Ward and others, *vs.* John P. Turner and others.

TO Mr. Ed. G. Hammond: *Sir*—You are hereby notified that I shall attend at my Office, in Williamston, on Thursday the 20th day of November next, for the purpose of taking testimony in the above named cause, and making up your account as Executor, with the estate of William W. Ward, dec'd, at which time and place you can attend if you think proper. And you are hereby farther notified, that in case you fail to attend on the 20th November as aforesaid, I shall proceed at the end of thirty days thereafter, to make up said account absolute.

Witness, C. B. Hassell, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity at Office this the 1st day of September, A. D., 1851.

C. B. HASSELL, C. M. E.

September 10. [Pr. adv. $5 62 1-2] 884—6w.

State of North Carolina, Nash County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Aug. Term, 1851.

Evan H. Morgan, Ex'r. of Thomas Bryant, *vs.* John R. Carpenter and wife Eliza and next of kin of Thomas Bryant. Probate of a Will.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendants reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard for six successive weeks, notifying the said Defendants to appear at the next Term of this Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Nash, at the Court House in Nashville, on the 2nd Monday in November next, then and there to object to the probate of the last Will and testament of Thomas Bryant, if they see proper.

Witness, G. W. Ward, Clerk of our said Court at Office in Nashville, the 2nd Monday of August, and in the 76th year of American Independence, A. D. 1851.

G. W. WARD, C. C. C.

Sept. 3, 1851. [Pr. adv. $5 62½.] 87—6w.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has for sale four hundred and eighty-eight acres of good land, well timbered with heart pine, near the route of the Central Road, in the County Wake, 16 miles west of Raleigh.

The said land can be bought upon reasonable terms.

CALVIN PAGE.

September 12th, 1851. 91—4tpd.

A RARE CHANCE!
FOR A GOOD INVESTMENT,
At GREENVILLE, Pitt Co. N. C.

IS now offered by the Subscriber who wishes to dispose of his

Carriage and Harness Manufactory.

This extensive and well known Establishment, has now been in operation for upwards of 10 years, and has turned out and sold more vehicles than any other in the State. The sales for the last five years have averaged upwards of $20,000 per annum. The Establishment is situated on Main Street, and comprises a Wood Shop containing 8 benches; a Harness Shop, containing 4 benches; a Blacksmith Shop with 4 forges, and Large and commodious Paint and Trimming Rooms—all new and in excellent order. There are besides these a large wood house, filled with an immense quantity of fine seasoned Timber, adapted to every department of the business. A Turning Lathe and Saw moved by horse power; a new Pump on the premises. Shelter for vehicles, and in a word all the improvements and conveniences found in the best Establishments either North or South.

Immediately opposite, are the Dwelling House and Ware House. The Dwelling-house is a fine two story building, with an acre lot attached, having all necessary out houses and conveniences required by a family. The situation is elevated, healthy and pleasant. The Ware-house is a new two story 50 by 26 ft. building, and cost upwards of $1250. In addition to these will be found a large and varied assortment of

Trimmings, Paints, Leather and Harness MOUNTINGS,

all new and of the latest style.

The position of Greenville, situated as it is in the midst of the wealthiest and most fertile portion of the State,—connected with Raleigh and the west by a Plank Road, with the east and the seaboard by a river always open to Steamboat navigation—besides the high character of the Establishment, for the durability and elegance of its work, combine with the growing importance of the place to render it the most appropriate point in Eastern Carolina for a Carriage Manufactory. The purchaser will obtain the most accommodating terms, and any reasonable time to make his payments.

To his friends and patrons the subscriber returns his hearty thanks for their liberal patronage, and informs them that he has now on hand the largest and finest assortment of BUGGIES and other VEHICLES ever seen here, which he will be happy to sell on low terms for cash or negotiable notes. He respectfully invites friends and purchasers to call and examine his stock.

JAMES NELSON.

Greenville, June 25, 1851. 75—tf.

1851.
FALL STOCK
OF
BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, TRUNKS, CARPET BAGS, &c.

WE HAVE received, per Sch'r Rainbow and Victory, a large portion of our Fall Stock of Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Trunks, Carpet Bags and Valices, purchased directly from the manufacturers of the East since the reduction of prices early in the season.

We also expect to make constant additions by every arrival for the next ten days, which will render our assortment one of the most complete and commanding ever offered in this market.

We particularly ask an examination from merchants, railroad contractors and others, buying by the quantity, as we have made large purchases expressly for the wholesale trade, which were selected with great care and bought mostly for cash. We assure all those who will favor us with a call, that we will sell as cheap as similar goods can be bought in any of the Northern cities.

W. R. JOHNSON & Co.,
2nd door below Paul & McIlwaine,
Sycamore St., Petersburg, Va.

Petersburg, Sept. 3, 1851. 87—1m.

LEATHER FOR FALL TRADE,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

WE respectfully announce to our friends and the trade, generally, that we have determined to spare no efforts on our part to give Petersburg a Leather and Finding Establishment, whose stock shall compare favorably with that of any house, North or South. We are receiving from the importers and manufactureis of the Northern Cities one of the largest and best selected stocks we have ever known in this market, and we pledge ourselves to sell our goods as low as any South of New York, and many articles as low, if not lower, than they are to be had, even there, as we have now in full operation a large and well arranged Tannery, from which we shall be receiving Leather regularly.

We have also Brogans of our own manufacture, which we warrant a superior article.

Also, Shoemakers' Tools and Lasts, together with many other articles usually found in similar establishments, all of which will be sold in accordance with the above statement; and the only way we can prove this, is for purchasers to come and examine for themselves, and we shall be content to abide the result.

F. A. & R. H. FORD,
No. 21, Old Street,
opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery.

Petersburg, August 13, 1851. 83—tf.

MUIR & JAMES,
Corner Sycamore & Bollingbrook Sts.,
PETERSBURG, VA.,

IMPORTERS and Dealers in French and English China, Earthenware, and Glass; Pier, Mantel, and Toilet Looking Glasses; Britannia and Plated Ware; Lamps, Girandoles, Gas Fixtures, Castors, Waiters, &c.

They are now receiving, by the latest arrivals from Liverpool, their Fall supply of Foreign Goods, consisting of French and English China and Earthenware; French and Bohemian Cut Glassware; Waiters, Tea Trays, Britannia Ware, Fancy Articles and Toys in great variety.

Also, from the manufacturers in this country, a very large stock of American Glass, Earthen and Stoneware; Looking Glasses, Lamps, Girandoles, Candlesticks, Plated and Britannia Castors, Table and Tea Spoons, and every other article usually found in their line of business, which renders their assortment, in extent and variety, far superior to any they have heretofore offered, and unsurpassed in any of the Northern markets—all of which they are prepared to sell on as reasonable terms as any similar establishment.

Persons wishing to purchase, will find it to their interest to give this stock an examination before buying elsewhere.

Petersburg, August 30, 1851. 86—4w.

FALL IMPORTATION,
AUGUST, 1851.
KERR & MARBURY,
SYCAMORE STREET, PETERSBURG, VA.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

China, Glass, Wedgewood, and Earthenware, Lamps, Girandoles, and Looking Glasses, Britannia and Silver Plated Ware, Table Cutlery, &c.,

ARE now receiving their Fall Supply of Domestic Goods, and Foreign of their own Importation; which embrace every article usually found in such establishments.

Having obtained their Goods on the most favorable terms, they are enabled and will sell them as low as any regular House in the country.

Merchants and others are respectfully invited to call and examine before buying elsewhere.

Petersburg, Sept. 6, 1851. 88—3t.

READY MADE CLOTHING,
At Wholesale and Retail.

WE have just received from one of the largest and best established Houses in the United States, one of the largest and best assorted Stocks ever brought to this City, a Stock that would favorably compare with the Custom Work of any Establishment in the Union, which we are instructed to sell at unprecedented low prices, and to which we invite the attention of Country Merchants, citizens of Raleigh, the surrounding Country, and Members of the next General Assembly, and ask them to call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to sell at prices that will defy competition.

Country Merchants need have no fears of finding us with a broken assortment, as we shall continue to have large additions throughout the Season.

In addition to the above, we have a full assortment of fine Shirts, Jenny Lind and other patterns, together with Silk, Merino, Lambs wool Shirts and Drawers.

All of which we will sell as low as they can be purchased of any Establishment in New York or any oth City.

A. B. STITH & CO.

Raleigh, 1850. 840—w tf.

J. MILES & SON'S Imitation Stitched Calf Boots. Just received at

EVANS & COOKE'S.

August 30, 1851. 86—

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY.

I HAVE lately purchased the entire stock of O. L. BURCH, and will carry on the Boot and Shoe Manufactory in all its various branches, at his old stand,

ONE DOOR BELOW THE POST OFFICE,

It is my determination to use the best materials known to the trade, and the workmanship shall not be surpassed in the State. All those heretofore accustomed to getting their work from the old Shoe Stand, may be sure, by calling on me, that they can get as good an article now as ever.

Call and see for yourselves.

HENRY A. DEPKEN.

Raleigh, Aug. 18, 1851.

HENRY A. DEPKEN

WILL inform the Ladies, that he keeps consatntly on hand

Ladies' Fine Kid Walking Shoes and Slippers, Children's Shoes, &c., &c.

Indeed, every thing usually kept in a Shoe Store.

THE Undersigned takes pleasure in saying, that he believes Mr. DEPKEN is well qualified to fulfil his promise to the public, and I recommend my old friends and customers to give him a trial.

O. L. BURCH.

Raleigh, Aug. 18, 1851. 83—tf.

A. B. STITH,
Agent, Commission Merchant and Dry Goods Broker, New York.

TENDERS his services to the Merchants, Planters, and citizens of the Southern States, and will attend to any business in his line—either in the sale of Produce or Merchandize, or the purchase of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Shoes, Hats, Furniture, Carriages, Musical and Agricultural instruments, Bagging Rope, Drugs, Medicines, &c. He flatters himself as a purchaser of goods for Southern Merchants, his experience will enable him to give entire satisfaction to the Merchants who may entrust to him their orders.

REFERENCES:

His Excellency Charles Manly, Raleigh.
William Hill, Secretary of State, do
G. W. Mordecai, Pres't B'k of State, do
Dr. J. O. Watson, Pres't Mu. In. Co., do
B. F. Moore, Esq., Attorney Gen., do
Matthew Shaw, Esq., Washington.
Hon. J. R. J. Daniel, Weldon.
Andrew Joyner, Esq., do
R. H. Lewis, Esq., Greensborough, Ala.

Raleigh, February 6, 1850. 796—

Valuable Standard Medical Books.

DISPENSATORY of the United States. By Drs. Wood and Bache. New edition, much enlarged and carefully revised. One volume, royal octavo.

A Treatise on the Practice of Medicine. By George B. Wood, M. D., one of the authors of the Dispensatory of the U. S., &c. New edition, improved. 2 vols. 8vo.

An Illustrated System of Human Anatomy, Special, Microscopic, and Physiological. By Samuel G. Morton, M. D. With 291 beautiful illustrations. 1 vol. royal 8vo

Materia Medica and Therapeutics, with ample illustrations of Practice in all the Departments of Medical Science, and copious notices of Toxicology. By Thos. D. Mitchell, A. M., M.D., Prof. of the Theory and Practice of Medicine in the Philadelphia College of Medicine, &c. 1 vol. 8vo.

The Theory and Practice of Surgery. By George McClellan, M. D. 1 vol. 8vo.

Eberle's Practice of Medicine. New edition. Improved by George McClellan, M. D. 2 vols. in 1, 8vo.

Eberle's Therapeutics. 2 vols in 1.

A Treatise on the Diseases and Physical Education of Children. By John Eberle, M. D., &c. Fourth edition. With Notes, and very large Additions, by Thomas D. Mitchell, A. M., M. D., &c. 1 vol. 8vo.

Eberle's Notes for Students, new edition These works are used as Text-books in most of the Medical Schools in the United States.

A Practical Treatise on Poisons: their Symptoms, Antidotes, and Treatment. By O. H. Costill, M. D.

Identities of Light and Heat, of Calorie and Electricity. By C. Campbell Cooper.

United States' Pharmacopœia, edition of 1851. Published by authority of the National Medical Convention.

For sale by HENRY D. TURNER,
North Carolina Book Store.

Raleigh, Aug. 20, 1851. 83—

A FAMILY BOOK.

Imray's Cyclopedia of Domestic Medicine. 8vo.—860 pages.—With Wood Engravings, &c.

THIS work contains a very large amount of highly valuable and practical information, arranged in a form either for ready reference or more attentive reading. It presents a concise yet clear view of the nature, predisposing causes, premonitory signs and distinguishing symptoms of Disease, and the nature, uses, proper doses and effects of Medicines. It gives directions concerning Diet, Air, Clothing, Bathing, Exercise, and other things connected with the preservation of health; also, concerning the management of the Sick-room, the Nursery, the preparation of Food and Drink for the Sick. the application of Leeches, Blisters, Poultices, Draughts, Plasters, &c., so as to produce the best effect with the least inconvenience and suffering to the patient, and such other information as will tend to mitigate the sufferings of the sick-room. For sale by

H. D. TURNNR, N. C. Bookstore.

Raleigh, August 13th, 1851. 30—

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber is authorized to sell a valuable tract of Land lying in the upper end of Halifax County, North Carolina, in the neighborhood of Brinkleyville, adjoining the lands of the late Wm. H. Thomas, Joseph J. Williams, and others, containing 896 acres, by a recent survey; it being the residence of the late Colonel Rhesea Read. There is a good and convenient dwelling House on the tract, with some little repairs, with other out houses, and a never failing Spring of good water, as near as could be desired I deem it unnecessary to say anything with regard to the quality of the Land (only I think it equal to any of the neighborhood Lands) as no person would purchase without viewing. A great bargain can be made in whole or any part. Any person wishing to purchase can find me in the neighborhood of the land.

WILL. BRINKLEY.

Brinkleyville, Halifax, Aug. 16,51. 81—t1Dec..

Late Publications.

LORD and Lady Harcowit, or Country Hospitalities, a Novel by C. Sinclair; Dealings with the Inquisition, by DeAchilli; Mose among the Britishers; Nell Gwynne, or the Court of the Stuarts, under the Reigns of Charles 2d, and James 2d, and Historical Romance; The Mother-in-Law, by Miss Southworth; Harpers New Monthly for June; The Hero of West Wayland, a Tale by Mary Howitt; The Dinnings and their Beaux, by Miss Leslie; The Widow Rugsby's Husband, and other Tales, by the author of Simon Suggs. Received this day At the North Carolina Book Store.

Raleigh, June 8, 1851. 63

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the Tract of land on which he now resides about three miles South of Raleigh, Fayetteville Road. The said tract contains between

1600 AND 2000 ACRES,

and is within half a mile of the contemplated Rail Road. It can be divided into smaller tracts, if necessary, to suit the convenience or wishes of purchasers.

I also offer for sale another tract, situated five miles West of Raleigh, on Walnut Creek, containing about 200 acres. JOSEPH T. HUNTER.

August 22nd, 1851. 882—w5t.

New Novels.

TIME the Avenger, by the author of "Lettice Arnold," &c.

Franconian Stories, by Jacob Abbott—Malleville, Wallace, Beechnut, May Bell, May Erskine. Illustrated.

For sale by H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Book Store.

By Express.

LADIE'S Black Kid mo. Slippers,
do. White Kid do.
Misses Goat Skin Bootees,
Children's do. do. J. BROWN,
No. 9 Fayetteville Street.

Raleigh, April 1, 1851. 43 –

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!

IF you want a fine fashionable Hat, call at

EVANS & COOKE'S.

August 27, 1851. 86—

RIBBONS! RIBBONS!!

150 PIECES Rich Bonnet, Sash, Neck, Cap, and Belt Ribbons.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Sept. 3 87—

NEW LAW BOOK.

UNITED States Equity Digest, 2 vols Price per vol. $6. Just received and for sale by

W. L. POMEROY.

August 30. 86—

North Carolina Music Store.
K. W. PETERSILIA,
One Door North of the City Hall, Fay. St.
RALEIGH, N. C.

From the liberal patronage which the Subscriber has received since his establishment in business, he has been enabled not only to replenish but to extend his stock, and

IS NOW OPENING

A Splendid Assortment of New and Popular Music

and a larger and better selected variety of

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

than has ever before been offered in this State.

He is also prepared to furnish Gilt Frames of any size with or without pictures.

Also materials for Drawing, as engravings for patterns, and superior pencils.

He has also furnished himself with materials for repairing Accordions, as pearl for keys, reeds, &c., and will execute all orders with neatness and despatch.

In his list may also be found splendid copper-plate engravings, for framing. In short, his is an assortment intended to please the refined taste of the community.

K. W. PETERSILIA.

Raleigh, July 1, 1851. 70—

EVERY MAN
HIS OWN TUNER!

THE Subscriber has been appointed sole Agent for the State of North Carolina, for Greave's Patent Chromatic Tuning Forks. This Instrument gives the chromatic scale in equal temperament, sustaining each tone much longer and more distinctly than common Tuning Forks. By its aid, any person whose ear is correct enoughto draw strings to unision, can tune Pianos and similar instruments with perfect correctness.

This instrument will prove of great value to all who reside where the services of professional tuners cannot be procured. Price $6.00. Each set is contained in a small morocco case, and can be easily and safely sent to any part of the country. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention. K. W. PETERSILIA.

At the New Music Store.

Raleigh, June 3, 1843. 61—

WHITE SULPHUR AND CHALYBEATE
SPRINGS,
WARREN COUNTY, N. C.

THE proprietor of this establishment has the satisfaction of announcing to the public that, since the last season, he has greatly enlarged and improved his buildings so as to be able to accommodate a much larger number, and to offer still greater attractions to those who may visit this pleasant and healthful resort.

The medical properties of these Waters have been amply tested, for several years, by a large number of visitors, and their beneficial results strikingly displayed in the cure or relief of many diseases. For analysis, see handbills.

Persons travelling on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad will always find a hack ready for their reception at Henderson and at the Warrenton Depot.

TERMS.

Families per month,	$16 00
" " week,	6 00
" " day,	1 00
Single person, per month,	20 00
" " week,	7 50
" " day,	1 25
Children under twelve years of age and Servants half price.	
Horses per month,	$12 00
" " week,	3 50
" " day,	0 75

WM. D. JONES.

July 24, 1851. 76—7w.

SAMUEL H. MARKS,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Confectionary, Fruits, Fancy Articles
CEGARS, &c.
SYCAMORE ST., PETERSBURG, Va.

TAKES pleasure in informing the trade generally that he has just arrived from a tour through the principle Northern cities, where he has selected with great care the most extensive assortment of articles in his line ever before offered for sale in this market, all of which having been purchased exclusively for cash will be offered on the most favourable terms. Among his stock will be found the following:

10 Cases Fancy Goods,	2000 lbs. Almonds,
150 Boxes Fire Crackers,	755 " Walnuts,
225 " Sardines,	920 " Palm Nuts,
15 Cases Preserves assort.	710 " Filberts,
20 Boxes Muscat Wine,	1590 Cocoa Nuts,
5 " Olives,	10 Cases Pickles ass'd,
20 Baskets " Oil,	25 " Lemon Syrup,
25 Boxes Oranges,	300,000 Cigars,
15 " Lemons,	100 Boxes Chewing Tobacco,
15 Cases Prunes,	20 " Smoking "
5 Casks Currents,	150 " Raisons.
2 Boxes Macaroni,	
400 Drums Figs.	

Besides Candy of my own Manufacture which I warrant equal to any made in the U. S.

Petersburg, August 6, 1851. 80—

Roanoke Republican copy.

New Goods, New Goods!
Look Out for Good Bargains.

JUST the very thing at last; that long and anxiously looked for train, containing those

CHEAP AND DESIRABLE GOODS,

that was selected by Alexander Creech, with great care and with an eye single to the wants of his friends and customers—has arrived and now opened, and for sale.

For the Ladies—a large and varied assortment of beautiful prints of the latest styles, a large assortment of

LADIES DRESS GOODS!

a large and beautiful assortment of a most every kind for Gentlemen. Call at his Store, two doors above Mr. Richard Smith's corner, and next door to Messrs. A. B. Stith & Co's. Auction and Commission store, and you will not regret it. ALEXANDER CREECH.

Raleigh, April 22, 1850. 49—

ABBOTT'S HISTORIES.

BEECHNUT; Mallville; Mary Bell; Mary Erskine; Wallace.

ILLUSTRATED HISTORIES.

Alexander the Great; Alfred the Great; Charles the First; Charles the Second; Cleopatra, Queen of Egypt; Constantine; Cyrus the Great; Darius, King of Persia; Elizabeth, Queen of England; Hannibal the Carthaginian; Josephine; Julius Cæsar; King John; Madame Roland; Maria Antoinette; Mary Queen of Scots; Nero; Queen Anne; Richard the First; Richard the Third; Romulus; William and Mary; William the Conquerer; Xerxes the Great. For sale at the

North Carolina Book Store by
HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, August 10th, 1851. 81—

Flesh Gloves and Brushes.

THE free and liberal use of these articles is now justly regarded as one of the most effectual means of promoting health and long life. Call and supply yourselves at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

Raleigh, April 22, 1851. 49—

DR. WILLIAM R. MILLER,
OFFICE ABOVE THE
LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.

Raleigh, July 22nd, 1851. 76—

SAVAGE AND MEARES,
COMMISSION
AND
FORWARDING MERCHANTS
WILMINGTON, N. C.

August 12, 1851. 81—1y.

J. W. & C. C. PUGH,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
And Forwarding Agents,
GASTON, N. C.

Keep constantly on hand, and for sale,

LIME, SALT, TAR, BACON, FLOUR, &c.

Gaston, Jan. 10, 1850. 26—

NEW PHARMACOPŒIA.

THE Pharmacopœia of the United States of America. By authority of the National Convention, held at Washington, A. D. 1850. For sale at the North Carolina Book Store, by

HENRY D. TURNER.

August 30, 1851. 86—

JOSEPH WOLTERING,
Manufacturer and Dealer in the following Articles, Raleigh, N. C.

STOVES, tin, iron and copper wares; guns and pistols of all sorts; powder, shot, caps, powder flasks and shot chargers, a fine assortment of pocket and table cutlery, the celebrated Pine India steel razors, mortice locks, with white mineral knobs, from 80 cents to $4, improved rim locks, New Haven locks, carpenter's rim lock, sliding-door lock, people's lock, best furniture lock, dead lock, novelty lock with mineral knobs, mineral locks with Japan mounting, mortice locks with iron bolts and keys, mortice locks with white knobs, rural locks with white mineral knobs, plate locks, smoke-house locks, mortice closet locks with brass fronts, chest locks, horse locks, fancy bushed pad-locks, fine patent dropped Japan padlocks, patent dropped padlock, rim drop latches, Bolwin's night latch, improved bow latches, cupboard lock latches, porcelain knobs, the best ever in this City or State, mineral door knobs, screw, mahogany, and pearl white door knobs, mineral drawer knobs, furniture knobs, pearl white bell-pulls, axle pulleys, Blake's side pulleys, wardrobe hooks, fancy coat and hat hooks, window springs, rim blank shutter hinges, A. C. Palmer's window butts, Clarke's butt hinges, and superior cast butt hinges, curtain pins and handles, coffee mills, candle sticks, dog collars and chains, cloth, shoe, and horse brushes.

ALSO, Carpenter's, Cooper's, Tinner's, and Blacksmith's Tools.

ALSO, nails, screws, scythe-blades, sheep-shears, brass lamps, hand-bells, trace chains, grubbing-hoes, spring-balances, plyers, spades, shovels, hoes, andirons, pans, vices, pumps, Buck's patent improved cooking-stove, and in short every thing needed by farmers and mechanics in the hardware line.

ALSO, a full supply of CARRIAGE-TRIMMINGS, such as carriage axles and springs, carriage bands, patent leather hub bands, power loom lace, enamelled canvass, figured maroon, damask alpace, extra fine cambric, and fringe. On hand, also, a full supply of CARRIAGES and BUGGIES.

Smoke-house, Jail, and Bank Locks made to order, warranted not to be picked or broken, and to give satisfaction.

The subscriber is also prepared to execute any and all work in iron, steel, brass, copper, &c. Guns and pistols made to order. Also, strainers for Turpentine Distilleries.

All orders executed promptly and in the best manner. If the subscriber does not sell lower than any body else, and do good work at fair prices, then he will give it up.

Encourage home industry. Now is the time. Call on the subscriber at Raleigh, Wake County, North Carolina, or send your orders by letter.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12. 1851. 90—1y.

Register please copy.

Prospectus of the Daily Journal.

THE Subscribers this day commence the publication in the town of Wilmington of a daily evening paper by the above title. It will be issued every day (Sundays excepted) after the arrival of the mails, so as to give the very latest intelligence from all quarters. The publishers will also avail themselves of every additional facility within their reach for the collection of news.

Particular attention will be paid to the Commercial department of the paper, and full and accurate reports of the state of our markets, as well as of all others having any influence upon the trade of this place or section.

The growing importance of Wilmington, and the increasing wants of the mercantile community at large, have seemed to call for and warrant the commencement of this enterprise. North Carolina is almost, if not quite, the only State in the Union in which no daily paper is published. California, which but yesterday was a wilderness, has a flourishing daily press, while North Carolina has not one within her borders. Such should not be the case. We believe that we can fairly appeal to the State pride, as well as to the interests of our fellow-citizens, to sustain us in our present effort to remove this reproach.

It is scarcely necessary to refer to the politics of "The Daily Journal," as it will be under the same editorial management with the Weekly "Wilmington Journal," which paper will continue to be published on the same terms as formerly, deriving, it is to be hoped, additional interest from the use of the more extended facilities which the publication of a daily must render necessary. In politics it will support the doctrines of the Democratic party; yet, while firm and decided in the assertion and maintainance of its own opinions, will be moderate and respectful towards those who may differ from it.

TERMS. The price of "The Daily Journal" will be six dollars per annum, *invariably in advance*. The heavy outlay attendant upon the publication of such a paper will render a strict adherence to this rule *imperative*. A tri-weekly paper will also be issued at four dollars per annum, should a sufficient number of tri-weekly subscribers be obtained.

The "Daily Journal" is now before the public. The labor and outlay which its issue entails is very considerable, and will require a generous support to save us from heavy loss. In starting it, we have relied upon that liberality which has heretofore been extended to us, and have launched our bark, determined that it shall sink or swim upon its own merits.

FULTON & PRICE.

Wilmington, N. C., September 8, 1851. 91 --

GREAT EXCITEMENT
IN NORTH CAROLINA!

The Battle is begun, and I intend to fight my way through for HOME INDUSTRY!

IF YOU WANT TO SAVE A COUPLE HUNDRED DOLLARS, send on your orders for

Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms, and Worms:

Also, Brandy Stills, and any kind of Copper work, Brass, Machinery, &c.

The prices of Still-caps, Arms, and Worms, are as follows: By the pound 37 cents; or by contract,

7 barrel Still-cap,	Arms and Worms,			$400
10	do	do	do	485
12	do	do	do	525
14	do	do	do	585
15	do	do	do	615
16	do	do	do	650
20	do	do	do	695
25	do	do	do	750
30	do	do	do	850
35	do	do	do	900

All work will be warranted for 12 months, fire and burning excepted. His work will also be delivered within fifty miles of Raleigh, at the shortest notice; and if I fail to deliver Stills in the time agreed upon, I will forfeit $5 for each day lost, to the purchaser.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1851. 90—y.

MRS. WOLTERING

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies of Raleigh and surrounding country that she is now receiving her FALL and WINTER STOCK of FANCY GOODS, embracing China goods, fine iron-stone dinnersetts, tea-setts, and cups and saucers as fine as ever brought to this City.

Also, GROCERIES of every description. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c., which will be sold low for cash.

Just Received, a fresh supply of CONFECTIONARIES.

Thankful for past favors, she solicits a continuance o the same.

WILHELMINA WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12th, 1851. 90—y.

Register please copy.

Loubin's and Rousel's Extracts
FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.

Heliotrape,	Bouquet De Caroline,
Violet,	Jockey Club,
West End,	Vervaine,
Jassamin,	Lily,
Rose Citronella,	Palchouly,
" Geranium,	Jenny Lind,
Italian Flowers,	Jube Rose,
Musk,	Honey Suckle.

Also, Farina Cologne, fine Toilet and Shaving Soaps, Toilet Balls, and a large Stock of Dressing Combs, Hair Tooth, and Nail brushes which will be sold low at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

Dec. 19th, 1850. 15—

A very Interesting Work.

THE Queens of Scotland, by Agnes Stricklandy The Giant of Monthy s, Harper's New Monthl. for February. Received this day by

HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, February 11th, 1851. 29—.

Blanks for Sale.

BLANK Warrants and Blank Executions for Clerks, for sale at the Standard office.

August 6, 1851. 80—tf.

SALE IN WARRENTON.

ON Friday, the 17th of October, I shall offer at public Auction, on the premises, (if not previously disposed of privately,) the Lot in Warrenton, N. C., on which I now reside, containing 9½ Acres of Land.

The Dwelling House, a large and imposing structure containing Eight Rooms, a cellar, garret, &c., is beautifully situated in a retired part of the Village, just on the pinacle of a gentle hill, from which there is a gradual and regular declivity on every side. The spacious yard, adorned with its tall specimens of native Oak and Hickory, its green, velvety surface and its gravelled walks, almost seems to invite the passer-by to walk in and make himself at home! The Orchard, stocked with about one hundred fruit trees of different kinds—Apples, Peaches, Pears, Cherries, Damsons, &c.,—is a *rarity* for a Town Lot to contain. And the Water, (which quietly and coolly reposes 60 feet under ground, and is covered by a good house, in one end of which is a Bath-Room,) is well calculated to entice any one to hard-drinking who is acquainted with its delicious qualities.

A neat and convenient Office, containing two Rooms and a chimney, is on the premises, together with a hot-house and all necessary out houses. The Carriage house, Granary and Stables are very commodious and well arranged.

Adjoining this Lot is a tract of Land, containing 41½ Acres, which is also for sale. More than half of this is woodland. A part of this is in good arable condition, and a part is used as a Pasture. On this there is a good supply of grass and a never-failing branch of water.

At the same time and place will be sold a lot of Mahogany Furniture, a Rosewood Piano, a number of Beds, Mattrasses, Curtains, Carpets, &c.; also a good Carriage, a new Rockaway